THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Crowds Taxing Tax Office; CCC Extender Is Signed; Finns Reach Crucial Stage

The World's Day—February 28, 1944

Boston: Open Extra Offices to Handle Tax Crowd

Supplementary offices opened by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the Federal Building to handle overflow crowds of income tax payers from the 141 Milk Street office became so jammed today that elevators were ordered to bring no more persons to that floor. Well over 15,000 taxpayers, it was estimated, flocked to the offices after preparing figures during the week end.

Maj. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood will command the Northeastern Sector under reorganization of the Army's Atlantic Coast defenses into two instead of four sectors, effective March 1. The Northeastern Sector will include New England and Eastern Long Island, the Army announced. [Page 4.]

Anti-Administration Democrats in Massachusetts expect to present candidates for district delegates to the Democratic National Convention in 12 of the 14 Congressional Districts in the State. The delegates are to be pledged to former Gov. Joseph B. Ely for President. [Page 2.]

Ceremonies marking the fifth anniversary of Massachusetts' ratification of the Bill of Rights will be held in Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening under the sponsorship of the Boston Kiwanis Club. [Page 4.]

Ten Fall River textile mills which were taken over by the Army on Presidential order Feb. 7 as a result of labor disturbances were turned back to civilian management at noon today, and Army officers stationed at each of the factories left the premises, Col. Curtis G. Pratt, War Department representative, announced. [Page 4.]

Washington: Legislation Continuing CCC Signed

Legislation continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation until June 30, 1945, was signed into law by President Roosevelt. An antisubsidy proviso, which had been the basis for the President's veto of a previous bill, was not included.

A group of major national advertisers and advertising men have been invited here March 8 by Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information for a one-day conference with military leaders and production officials.

Harold Hopper announced his resignation as Chief of the Motion Picture Section of the War Production Board, reporting that 90 per cent of the industry's problems had been solved.

Senate conferees rejected a House-sponsored service vote compromise bill and considered instead a proposal that the constitutionality of the Administration's Federal war ballot plan be tested in the Supreme Court.

Europe: Finnish-Soviet 'Peace' at Crucial Stage

Russian-Finnish peace maneuvers reached the crucial stage as the Russians backed up diplomacy with bombs on Helsingfors. A Stockholm dispatch said the Finnish press was preparing the Finns for momentous developments. [First Page, Second Section.]

The new "National Council in Poland," closely related to if not actually backed by the Russian-sponsored Union of Polish Patriots, has assumed the functions of an Underground government in Poland, the Polish Government in London reported.

Germany may withdraw from Albania for "military reasons," said Qasim Mulleti, described as the new prefect of the Albanian Capital, according to the Nazi-controlled Tirana Radio.

Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to Washington, arrived in London with official United States views on the Russian-Polish dispute. He went immediately into consultation with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer. A London Associated Press dispatch said the Polish Government in London and the Russians appeared as far apart as ever.

Count Carlo Sforza, Italian democratic leader in Naples, expressed bitter opposition to Prime Minister Churchill's view that King Victor Emmanuel should remain on the Italian throne until the Allies capture Rome.

Axis repatriates, returning to Germany in exchange for citizens of North and South America, left the diplomatic liner Gripsholm at Lisbon over the week end. Several hundred Americans are waiting to board the Gripsholm for the return voyage. The State Department said in Washington the Gripsholm was expected to reach the United States between March 10 and 15.

National: Hard-Coal Strike Proves Costly

After a one-week strike which cut the nation's production of anthracite coal about 16 per cent that week, 8,000 miners in the Shenandoah, Pa., area returned to work. They accepted a United Mine Workers' Union recommendation to resume work pending settlement of a grievance over discharge of a union committeeman on charges of interfering with management.

John E. Fetzer, owner of Radio Station WKZO, Kalamazoo, Mich., was named Assistant Director of the Office of Censorship, in charge of the broadcasting division, it was announced by Byron Price, Director of Censorship. He succeeds J. H. Ryan, who on April 15 becomes President of the National Association of Broadcasters.

North Dakota's Legislature has been called to special session on March 20 to consider facilities of soldier-voting, Gov. John Moses announced.

La Salle College Civic and Social Congress in Philadelphia cited Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder and industrialist, as "one of the greatest national resources of our country." He is to receive the Congress' annual De La Salle Award on April 12, the College announced.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said in Detroit that the period of manpower shortage had been passed, with the "big problem" now being "proper utilization of manpower." He was in Detroit to address the Economic Club and the Central Trades Council.

Orient: Dutch Control in Java Discussed

Arrangements for resumption of Dutch control in Java were understood to have been discussed in Melbourne, Australia, by H. J. van Mook, Netherlands Minister of Colonies, and Netherlands East Indies officials.

Germans living in Yokohama have been ordered by the Japanese to move because their quarters are needed for the war, a Tokyo dispatch to Madrid reported.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts, Page 1, Column 8.

Big U.S. Navy Held as Surest Peace Support

Tech's 285 graduates hear Admiral Cochrane at commencement ceremonies held today.

Maintenance of the great strength of the United States Navy, which in the postwar period "will emerge as the greatest naval power the world has ever seen," is the surest guarantee of world peace, Rear Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, U. S. Navy, told graduating students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today.

He spoke at commencement ceremonies held today in Symphony Hall, Boston, for 285 graduates of the Institute's class of 1944, among whom were 11 women who received graduate and undergraduate degrees.

"The preservation of our naval supremacy is the responsibility of the nation at large," Admiral Cochrane said, as he revealed that in 1943 alone a total of 1,500,000 tons of fighting ships was delivered to the Fleet in addition to 2,000,000 tons of auxiliary vessels and other supporting craft.

Great Advances

Admiral Cochrane declared that the war had brought great advances in naval architecture and marine engineering by furnishing "that which no amount of money can buy—the invaluable experience of operating under actual combat conditions." He added that damage from projectile, torpedo and bomb attacks, the burning and sinking of the Lexington, Hornet, Quincy and Vincennes, and salvage of the Normandie and of ships sunk at Pearl Harbor, had brought the navy new skills and techniques in a field in which there had been only a limited knowledge.

"I am convinced that all branches of science will emerge from the laboratory of this war with advances of far greater import than the mere development of highly perfected instruments of destruction," the Admiral said.

Not Machines

Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Head Master of Phillips Academy, Andover, another speaker on the commencement program, declared that "the failures of our civilization have been moral, not mechanical."

"It is not machines which have made this war," he said, "but the inability of man to understand

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Russians Nearing Key Rail Center; Huge U. S. Convoy Reaches Britain; U-Boat Defeat Swells Lend-Lease Aid

War supplies from U. S. play major role in mounting Red Army victories.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The United States Government today disclosed long-guarded military facts which now make it possible to report:

1. That Allied sea and air power has defeated the menace of the Nazi submarine in the North Atlantic.

2. That the delivery of 7,800 American Lend-Lease airplanes, 4,700 tanks and tank destroyers, and 177,000 tons of explosives to the Soviet Union has played a major role in the mounting Red Army victories against Hitler.

3. That the shipments of food and other agricultural products under Lend-Lease totaled 11,488,000,000 pounds in 1943, nearly double the volume of 1942, the largest quantities going to the Soviet Union and the British Empire.

These are some of the facts, disclosed by the Foreign Economic Administration and the War Food Administration in Washington, which caused Premier Joseph Stalin to declare during the Teheran conference: "Without American production, the United Nations could never have won the war."

Good-News Report

The cryptic, unamplified, good-news-laden report from the Lend-Lease officials reflecting the waning peril of the German U-boats and the control of the Atlantic which the American, Canadian, and British fleets have now established was contained in this statement from Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator:

"In 1942, 12 out of every 100 ships bringing supplies from the United States to the Soviet Union were sunk by enemy submarines, surface raiders, or bombers.

"In 1943, only one ship out of every 100 was lost.

"Several hundred more cargo ships left with Lend-Lease supplies for Russia in 1943 than in 1942 and 99 per cent of the ships

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Associated Press from Army Air Forces

Americans Establish Italian Beachhead

This composite photo, made up by the Army Air Forces of a large number of separate aerial pictures covering an area about six miles deep from top to bottom and taken on the morning of the invasion, Jan. 22, shows scores of ships grouped offshore from the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead in Italy. Allied forces were under German air attack. Note smoke puffs near ships at left.

Allies holding own on Italian beachhead—American bombers hit Northern France.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russian forces were reported from London to have come within 10 miles of Pskov, the great railroad center from which trunk lines radiate to Leningrad, Warsaw, and to a number of points in White Russia, Poland, and the Baltic States.

Red Army forces were moving on Pskov both from the west and the north and its fall would appear near—except that experience of cities that the Germans mean to defend shows that they can be virtually encircled for weeks without capitulating. Once in Pskov, the Russians would command both ends of the 90-mile-long Peipus Lake system, which forms Estonia's eastern frontier. Its capture presumably would herald an advance into Estonia.

That such a move is in preparation may be gathered from the heavy bombing of Helsingfors, Feb. 25 apparently by from 100 to 200 Russian planes. Evidently this was intended to hasten Finland's decision to quit the war and so remove a standing threat to the Russian flank along the Gulf of Finland as the Red Army advances into Estonia.

Contradictory reports as to the size of the attacking air force and the damage done leave the facts uncertain. But even if there were fewer than the 600 planes originally announced, and less than the reported 70 per cent of the city destroyed, nevertheless the attack undoubtedly has placed a heavy strain on Finnish resistance.

Otherwise, events in Europe appeared to be in an intermediate stage.

The arrival at a British point of one of the largest convoys from America with elaborate equipment indicated that General Eisenhower rapidly is getting the force he needs for the invasion. The fact that the convoy moved eastward without any U-boat attack appeared to confirm the assumption that recent inroads into the U-boat force had caused them to keep safely clear of protected convoys.

In Italy, the Allies took the offensive on the Anzio beachhead, storming and capturing two German strong points southwest of Carroceto. German artillery, however, still covers the whole of the bridgehead area.

Meanwhile, the stupendous air offensive, pushed without letup against Germany last week, was resumed today with American heavy bombers launching a new attack upon Northern France—the first American operation of the kind since the raid on Regensburg, Feb. 25.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur announces that both Kavieng and Rabaul, main Japanese bases on New Ireland and New Britain, respectively, received heavy attacks Feb. 25. Rabaul was attacked by a United States destroyer squadron that sailed in under the shore guns and shelled Japanese installations. The only interference—from shore batteries—was silenced quickly. Previous to this the destroyer force had administered a similar blow to Kavieng.

Russia:

Nazis Outflanked In Pskov Fighting

Red Army troops driving westward upon Pskov have outflanked and neutralized a powerful German line based on lakes and streams in that area, dispatches from the second Baltic front declared.

The British Radio said Soviet

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Hunger Hits Reich; Russian Food Lost

Following is the second of Mr. Dosch-Fleurot's series of dispatches on conditions inside Germany. The former special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Vichy has just arrived in Lisbon with other American newspapermen and diplomats after a 13-month internment in the Reich.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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BADEN-BADEN, Germany, via Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 27. Delayed—For the first time since the war began the German people are beginning to feel the pangs of hunger.

The American diplomats and newspapermen who were detained for 13 months in Germany found ample evidence of this.

Even our little group, who lived under exceptionally favorable circumstances, had barely enough nourishing food to meet our needs.

Four thousand trainloads of food—half a million tons—entered Germany over Russia's frontier last summer. For the most part, this food consisted of wheat, butter, eggs, poultry, pork and vegetable oils.

With the failure of the Russian campaign Germany will not this year receive this valuable contribution to the nation's food stocks. But even with it the belt began tightening this winter.

In the first four years of the war accumulated stocks per-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Allied Damage To War Plants Arouses Hitler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—A "Special Committee for Immediate Measures" was called to Adolf Hitler's headquarters last week, a German clandestine radio station announced. The committee members conferred about methods to stave off destruction of the Reich's aircraft industry. Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, Chief of Staff of the Luftwaffe, Gen. Günther Korten, and leading personalities from civilian defense and industry were said to have taken part in the conference.

The meeting made clear that the strength and continuity of the Allied air offensive had surprised responsible German authorities.

The experts estimated that 65 per cent of the German aircraft industry has been put out of action temporarily and that 35 per cent of the factories will be idle for a great many months.

The Committee studied a report of damage to aircraft plants. As told by clandestine radio sources, the report contained the following list of the percentage of destruction.

Messerschmitt Works:	
Erla Factory, Leipzig-Mochau	100
Miag, Brunswick	100
Regensburg	100
Augsburg	100
Furth	over 50
Miar, Leipzig	over 50
Gotha Wagon Factory	over 50
Heinckel Factories:	
Rostock	100
Rostock-Marienehe	10
Junkers Factories:	
Leipzig-Mockau	100
Bernburg	100
Aschersleben	Heavy
Halberstadt	25
Focke-Wulf Factories:	
Ago, Oschersleben	25
Arado	10
Ball-Bearing Factories: (All in Schweinfurt except Daimler which is in Steyr.)	
Kugellager Fischer	100
Fichtel & Sachs	100
Vereinigte Kugellager	100
Deutsche Stahl	100
Steyr-Daimler-Puch A. G.	90
Other Factories:	
Robert Bosch, Stuttgart	Heavy
Daimler-Benz, Stuttgart	Heavy

City Hall Urged as First Stop In the 'Soap and Water' Drive

Boston's program to make itself "a clean and shining city by Easter" should begin with the cleaning up of City Hall, according to Mrs. Joseph Leonard, Executive Chairman of the city's 1944 cleanup committee.

Mrs. Leonard, who is public relations officer of the Women's City Club, told a meeting of interested persons today, "This building is abominable. It is without doubt the filthiest building in the city."

Protesting that she had no wish to see City Hall done over by interior decorators nor painted any flashy colors, Mrs. Leonard declared she had spent two hours last Friday inspecting the interior of the Hall and that she was "ashamed of it."

"It is our city home," Mrs. Leonard declared. "As I came in the School Street entrance I walked across the filthiest floor I have ever stepped upon. Pigeons are all about the entrance, the corridor is strewn with cigarette butts and matches, the walls need a thorough scrubbing with plain soap and water, and a coat of paint.

"The windows should be washed," went on Mrs. Leonard, "and those rags they use for window shades removed."

Leo Powers, Superintendent of Public Buildings for the City, who was among those present at the meeting, replied that Mrs. Leonard was talking about a building built in 1865; that it had been painted three years ago; and that he hoped to have the interior painted again soon, inasmuch as the new budget calls for it. The budget is currently awaiting City Council approval.

Investigation reveals that the painting done three years ago in-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

New Chinese Guerrillas Leave Foe 'at Sea'; Kwajalein Natives Read 'Signs of the Times'

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

ROI, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands. Delayed—The first thing to be done after United States forces capture an island in the Pacific is to go through the formal procedure of announcing the military government. No sooner, therefore, had the Seventh Army Division troops moved into this atoll than the dusky Micronesians who inhabit it saw signs being tacked onto trees saying, in Japanese and English, that the United States had found it necessary to take the Marshall Islands.

The proclamations were signed by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet and Military Governor of the Marshalls. They specify the 22 war crimes punishable by capital punishment and the 22 punishable by fine or imprisonment. They establish military courts, provide for the custody of enemy property and order the surrender of firearms, ammunition, and radio sending sets.

They set the sunset curfew, explain about currency, exchange, and commerce and generally proclaim the new regime.

If all this sounds a little formidable for a handful of barefoot natives who live in shacks, it follows scrupulously the rules of this situation.

Property Rights Respected

Admiral Nimitz announces that "the exercise of the powers of the Emperor of Japan shall be suspended during the period of military occupation. . . . Your existing personal and property rights will be respected and your existing laws and customs remain in force and effect, except to the extent that it is necessary for me

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Yunnan Province Yields Aluminum

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 28

The Chungking Radio said Feb. 26 that aluminum is being produced in Yunnan Province for the first time in China's mining history. The radiocast was recorded by United States Government monitors.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 28—Chinese guerrillas of a new type are in action. They are the Chinese sea guerrillas.

Mostly fishermen, with their hideouts in small villages along the coast, these men are taking an increasingly important part in the war against the Japanese.

In their little fishing boats, they go out to sea on all sorts of missions, about which no details can be given just now.

In one place where sea and land guerrillas co-operate, the

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Review of Draft Deferment Is Begun for 5,000,000 Men

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Faced with flat refusal of the Army and Navy to materially lower their physical standards, Selective Service, on instructions from President Roosevelt today began reviewing cases of 5,000,000 men of draft age deferred for occupational reasons in an effort to make up a numerical deficiency in the armed forces.

The President ordered review of approximately 3,200,000 men between 18 and 38 for essential war work and 1,700,000 for farm work after a committee of physicians reported that recombing of 4-F's (physically deferred) would yield not more than 28,000 men under present physical standards.

Selective Service is failing to met Army and Navy quotas by about 100,000 men a month.

The study of Army-Navy physical standards was initiated by Congress in the bill that mildly protested the drafting of fathers. It was made by a committee of five headed by Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy, which concluded that physical requirements for admission to the armed services cannot be materially reduced "without impairing the efficiency of these services.'

Committee's Findings

The Committee advised the President in view of the needs of the armed services "for men qualified for general service, which needs cannot be fully met from the pool of men now on hand in Class 1-A, plus the annual increment of men coming

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Vanishing Ladies 'Vanish'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The conjuror threatens to follow the vanishing lady from the British stage. Austerity restrictions are driving him offstage. His act, he says, is being capped by Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, Illusionist No. 1 in the Vanishing Lady trick. But unlike the professional conjurors' aides, Mr. Bevin's "young ladies" do not reappear.

"Since 1939, Mr. Bevin has taken nearly 50 of the girls I have trained to help me," says Murray, Australian magician. He was in London in search of property and personnel for a provincial tour to entertain the forces.

"It takes from six to nine months to train them, then they disappear as quickly as they vanish from the stage in the act," Murray continued.

"I can perform the Vanishing Lady trick now," he says, "only because my wife acts with me." Conjurors don't pull rabbits out of hats any more either.

"In the old days," Murray says, "I could buy young rabbits for 6d. or 9d. each. Now they cost 20 or 30 times as much—when you can get them. Then before the end of two weeks they grow too big for the act."

Silk top hats are another problem when shops offer mainly austerity headgear. Silk kerchiefs, too, must be treated gently as one clothing coupon has to be surrendered for each.

Tricks with eggs have almost vanished for the duration. With the civilian winter egg ration one a month, audiences could scarcely bear the suspense of watching the deftest conjuror juggle with one. When one is "produced," however, it causes a great sensation. Utility potatoes take the place of lemons when a pound note borrowed from a member of the audience has to be found inside.

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How Do London Mairzy Doats?

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Regular horse nose bags—dressed up with painted flowers and shoulder straps—are being sold at one West End store as shopping bags which virtually are unobtainable because of rationed cloth and the paper shortage.

The price—$11.40 each.

Waste Paper Collections

Hull, Tomorrow.

Weather Predictions

Fair—Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Diners-Out Will Eat Well Despite New Ration Cut

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dining out in hotels and restaurants this coming year—under new OPA rationing regulations which go into effect on Wednesday—will be just as pleasurable—barring minor wartime inconveniences—and perhaps more beneficial, than in former years.

It will require ingenuity on the part of chefs and proprietors, but the average operator is a resourceful man, and, since Pearl Harbor, he has learned to introduce variety in spite of food shortages, said John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, today.

Under the old plan, he explained, restaurant rationing was based essentially upon customer count. This offered an advantage to restaurants which featured alcoholic beverages and light refreshments.

However, under the new plan, the allocation of rationed foods is to be based solely on food service, exclusive of refreshments, which means that many restaurants will be cut down severely on meats, fats, cooking oils, and processed foods. Furthermore, due to the divergence of sugar for use in the production of synthetic rubber, sugar supplies will be cut down substantially, Mr. Stokes pointed out.

Rare Steaks in Order

While the point value per customer has been slightly increased, he added, the exclusion of so-called "refreshment customers" will reduce the total allocation of rationed foods to most restaurants.

Also, the supply of certain meats, due to premature slaughtering and the shortage of feed, may make it even more difficult for the restaurant patron to obtain an occasional steak.

Butter, also, will have to be used sparingly. "Many restaurants throughout the country, notably in New York City," Mr. Stokes said, "already have cut out the serving of butter at the noonday meals."

In order to conserve meats and provide for a more equitable distribution to restaurant customers, Massachusetts hotels and restaurants have joined in a request to the Governor that official action be taken to institute meatless days throughout the State, in which all public eating places would join, Mr. Stokes continued.

The argument has been raised in some quarters, he said, that the elimination of meats on one day a week would bring about a greater consumption of meat on other days of the week, and thus reduce the amount savings possible.

Net Saving Is Expected

"Many expertenced restaurant leaders feel, however, that a net saving would result," he said. "They point to the fact that, in any event, the inevitable waste from cutting, and so on, which takes place whenever an item appears on the menu, would be eliminated.

"In fact," Mr. Stokes added, "many Massachusetts restaurants already have instituted meatless days on their own initiative. At present, these operators are exposed to criticism from patrons who are able to obtain meat in other places, and it is felt that, for the good of all, the matter should be handled on an all-out basis."

The new rationing regulations, it was pointed out, present many complications for the already harassed restaurant operator, who still faces the problem of an increasing shortage of help. To aid in meeting this help situation, members of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association have secured the co-operation of the State Department of Education in setting up various classes in restaurants and at the Association's headquarters where supervisors are given short cuts on the training of "green" help.

100 Classes Now Functioning

Already, Mr. Stokes said, nearly 100 of these classes are being conducted in this area, and many more are being projected.

The Association, he added, is planning a New England Restaurant Day conference on April 27 in connection with the Hotel and Restaurant Show, at which restaurant operators from all parts of New England will be invited to participate in a series of meetings designed to bring them up to date on all phases of the current food situation.

The Educational Committee in charge of this program is headed by J. Leslie Rollins, Associate Dean in charge of feeding operations at the Harvard Business School, said Mr. Stokes. Mr. Rollins will be aided by James S. Johnson, of Hayes-Bickford restaurants; Harry Abells, of H. P. Hood & Company; Sally Bodwell, of Whitinsville; Joseph A. Goodhue, of Leominster, and John W. Stokes and Mark Strong, of the Restaurant Association.

Jeep Exhibit in Providence Accents Vital Postwar Role

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28—Considerable planning for the postwar civilian use of jeeps is being stimulated by the display of one of these ubiquitous little United States Army vehicles in the Army Service Forces exhibit, "This Is the Army, Mrs. Jones," at the Outlet Company here. The exhibit will continue until March 4, and will be shown after that in leading department stores of other cities.

With every new picture or description of the way in which jeeps are rolling successfully over rough country, with or without roads, through tall grass, soft sand or deep mud, farmers and other civilians are more and more convinced that if they can get hold of a jeep after the war, some of their farm, snow-removal or other problems will be nicely solved. Many of them have seen plenty of the little trucks scudding along the streets, but at this exhibit they are making their intimate acquaintance for the first time.

The jeep was designed and developed by the Quartermaster Corps, Army Service Forces, and by motor engineers of the American automobile industry. It was worked out in order to meet the Army's need for a small, tough, fast, and high-powered car. The development started in 1933 and came to fruition in 1940 when the American Bantam Car Company delivered 70 of the cars.

Just how the sturdy little trucks, known formally to the Army as "truck, ¼-ton, 4x4," acquired the name "jeep" by which they are known and admired the world over is not definitely established. Some persons assert that "jeep" is simply the abbreviation of "General Purpose" or "G. P." truck. Others insist it came directly from a comic-strip character.

Jeeps have proved their worth in jungles, deserts, and mountain snows. They have carried ammunition and guns up to the front and taken wounded back to the rear. They have hauled guns, too. One artillery unit in Sicily even used a jeep to pull a howitzer.

Miss Louise Plimpton

Miss Louise Plimpton, of Newton, who passed on Saturday, was long identified with social service and other charitable work in Boston. She was a social service worker with the House and School Visitors Association for 14 years, until her retirement in 1935. Miss Plimpton's work with the Association was carried out at the Hancock School, North End, and the James E. Barnes School, East Boston.

She was graduated from the School of Social Service Work of Simmons College in 1921, and accepted a position with the House and School Visitors Association the same year. This was a private organization established in 1907 whose work is accepted in the Community Fund.

In the course of her work Miss Plimpton was associated with the Family Welfare Society, Catherine Moore House, North Bennet Street Industrial School, and North End Union. She was also a co-ordinator with the Boston Juvenile Court, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Judge Baker Guidance Clinic, and the International Institute.

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

March 4, 1944

★ DEWEY: RACKET-BUSTER EXECUTIVE
By Wyona Dashwood
First in a Series of Presidential Profiles

★ THE FOUR ROMES
By Saville R. Davis

★ SHE'S A MAID AND LIKES IT
By Hannah

★ BREADFRUIT AND FAFA IN THE MARSHALLS
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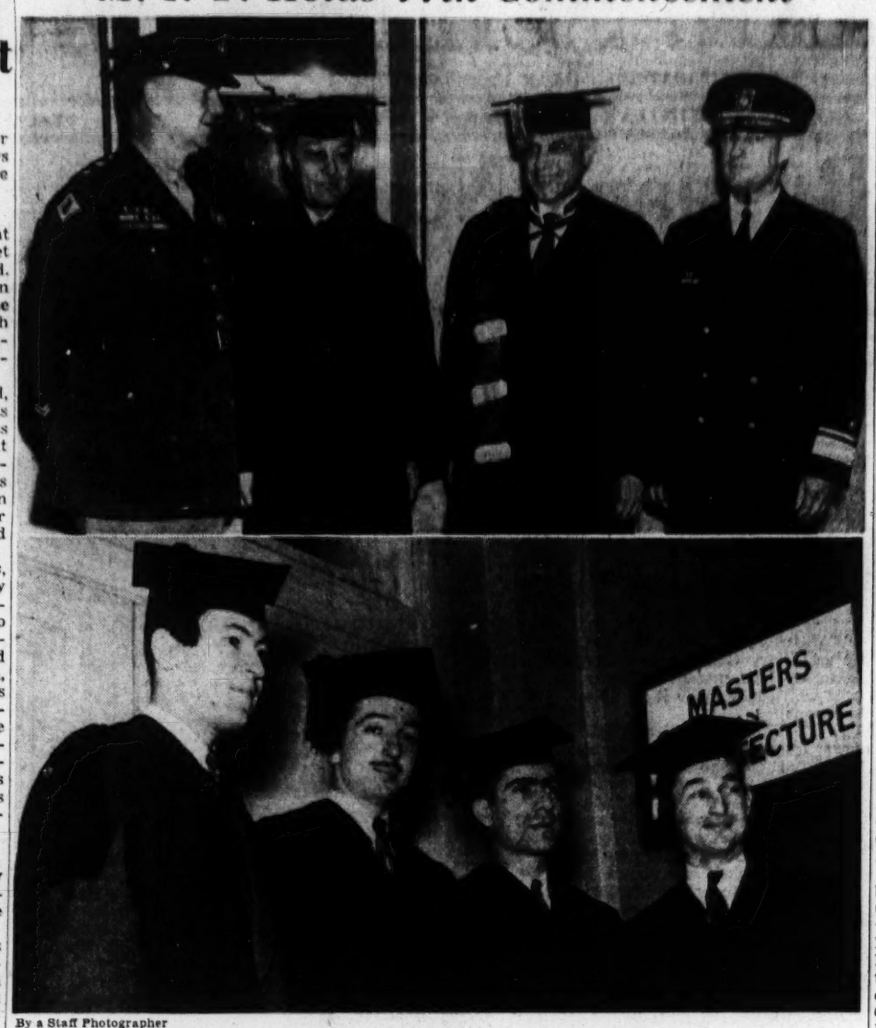

By a Staff Photographer

Principal Speakers and Four Turkish Students

Among speakers in Baccalaureate and Commencement programs held yesterday and today for the graduating class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were: Top (left to right) Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command; Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Head Master of Phillips Academy, Andover; Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, and Rear Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, United States Navy. Bottom: Four Turkish students who received Master of Science degrees today were, left to right, Süleyman Suphi Yavasca of Kilis, Sahap Sefkati Kocatopcu of Istanbul, Bahri Ahmet Ersöz of Nazilli, and Cenan Mehmet Sahir of Ankara.

Food-Garden 2-Day Parley Due to Open

Discussion of food needs for 1944 and the outlining of ways and means to continue and expand Victory Garden activities this coming season is to be the theme of a two-day New England Victory Garden Conference to be held at the Office of Price Administration headquarters, 55 Tremont Street, Boston, beginning tomorrow.

The conference, whose sessions begin at 10 a. m. both days, has been called by the Inter-Departmental Victory Garden Committee, in connection with the War Food Administration, the Department of Agriculture, and its extension service, the Extension Service of Massachusetts State College, and affiliated agencies.

A representative attendance is expected at the conference by delegates of garden clubs, local and State Victory Garden Committees, the Office of Civilian Defense, American Women's Voluntary Services, the seed and horticultural trade, garden editors of Boston newspapers, of magazines, and the radio services.

This tentative 10-point discussion program has been outlined for the conferees:

1. Report from each state extension director on the 1943 Victory Garden program.
2. Food requirements and Victory Garden program for 1944.
3. National and State Victory Garden program.
4. Organization of State and local Victory Garden Committees and their work.
5. Seed, fertilizer, and supply situation.
6. How can we make our Victory Gardens produce more?
7. Need for more community gardens and special problems of urban gardener.
8. How may we improve our farm gardens?
9. Preserving and storing Victory Garden products.
10. How the seed, nursery, and garden supply trade can help the Victory Garden.

The Boston Victory Garden Committee announced that the second in a series of three mass meetings will be given under Mayor Tobin's auspices on Wednesday, March 1, at Horticultural Hall, Boston.

A lecture and demonstration by Sydney Kimpton, a successful market gardener, has been scheduled for the meeting. Complete garden charts and other literature will also be distributed at this meeting, it was announced.

On March 8, the third in the series also has been announced with the scheduled appearance of Prof. William R. Cole, of Massachusetts State College. Professor Cole's subject will be "Summer Foods for Winter Needs."

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Strong U. S. Navy Regarded As Surest Peace Guarantee

Continued from Page 1

and get along with those around him. Nor will the basic issue, in the long run, be settled by machines. Bombs could not conquer England. The victory will be achieved because one side or the other lacks the spiritual stamina to carry on."

In a Baccalaureate address given yesterday, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commadning General of the First Service Command, said it would seem that the world must come to a system of collective security built on two cardinal general principles — either the suppression of war by international action taken after the overt act, or the applying of sanctions long before the overt act, for the purpose of preventing the accumulation of military power and reserves with which a nation could break the peace.

"We must be prepared," Gen. Miles said, "to deal with a recalcitrant people who have acted on their initiative after they have accumulated power behind them."

Reduction in Students

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, in a survey of the wartime role of the Institute made at an alumni dinner Saturday, revealed that a reduction of about 1,000 students was expected next term. He said that the Institute had at present a total of 189 contracts with the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the Army and Navy and with industrial companies, having an aggregate volume of about $22,000,000, and involving the employment of 3,400 persons.

The 11 women, scientific workers and engineers in their own right, who received certificates and degrees from the Institute were: Katherine B. Adams, Cambridge, and Rosemary J. Burgheff, Bristol, Conn., who received degrees of Bachelor of Architecture; Mrs. Peggy B. Smith, Guliford, Conn., Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Engineering; Anne L. Lyons, Swampscott, Bachelor of Science in Chemistry; Egilda DeAmicis, Fall River, Bachelor of Science in Biology.

Mrs. Joy R. Dulaney, Lynchburg, Va., and Miss Mary E. Leonard of Boston, were awarded degrees of Master of Public Health. Certificates of Public Health were received by Donna de Rochemont of Rockland, Maine, Lillian A. Kasparian and Ruth C. White of Boston, and Charlotte M. MacKelvie of Pittsfield.

Fellowships Awarded

Fellowships awarded in recognition of high scholastic attainment to students pursuing graduate studies and research leading to advanced degrees were made to 13 students, as follows:

Allied Chemical and Dye Company Fellowship—David S. Saxon, Watertown, Mass.

Compania Argentina De Electricidad of Buenos Aires Fellowships—Isaac Goodbar, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Carlos Pablo Perez, La Plata, Argentina; Carlos Alberto Revol, Cordoba, Argentina.

Du Pont Fellowship in Chemistry—Henry C. Walter, Watertown, Mass.

Industrias Quimicas Argentinas "Duperial" Followship — Moises Scharovsky, Santa Fe, Argentina.

Institute of Inter-American Affairs Fellowship—Jose Bernardo Perez, Caracas, Venezuela.

Lever Brothers Fellowship in Nutritional Biochemistry — Henry Sherman, Boston, Mass.

National School of Engineers of Lima, Peru Fellowship—Jorge Cisneros Arana, Lima, Peru.

Ellen H. Richards Memorial Fellowship — Elizabeth L. Sheffield, Richmond, Va.

Henry Saltonstall Fellowship—Chi-Teh Wang, China.

William Underwood Company Fellowship — Gudmundur Jakob Sigurdsson, Reykjavik, Iceland.

Louis Francisco Verges Fellowship — Te-Hsi Wang, Peiping, China.

Boston City Hall Urged as First Stop

Continued from Page 1

cluded only exterior painting of the window sashes, although the interior of the Hall was painted five years ago by the WPA.

Mrs. Leonard asked the Superintendent whether he thought the painting could be done by Easter, and he said he doubted it. Mr. Powers asked the committee chairman what she would suggest doing about debris in City Hall corridors and she retorted, "I would have containers for it."

The Superintendent of Public Buildings protested that City Hall was swept and garnished every morning about 6:30 by a staff of cleaners, whereas Mrs. Leonard's visit took place at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Leonard thereupon declared that in her opinion cleaners were "lying down on the job."

"I wonder," she queried, "what visitors from other cities must think of our City Hall. It's a good thing most of them are here for marriage licenses and are so in love they don't notice their surroundings."

The meeting, which was called for the purpose of co-ordinating the clean-up efforts of all city departments, inaugurates a clean-up campaign which opens March 1 and continues for a month.

Dr. J. Lynde Gately, Public Health Commissioner, and Mrs. Susan Tully who is in charge of health education in Boston, told of the efforts which are continually being put forth to rescue the Hub from becoming a dirtier city than it already is.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder tonight, Tuesday considerable cloudiness and not much change in temperature. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Considerable cloudiness tonight, partly cloudy Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly colder tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and somewhat colder tonight, Tuesday considerable cloudiness and not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:41 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Tuesday, 4:08 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.

Ely Backers To File 12 Out Of 14 Slates

Leaders of the anti-Administration Democrats in Massachusetts said today they expected to present candidates for delegate to the Democratic National Convention pledged to former Gov. Joseph B. Ely for President, in 12 out of the State's 14 congressional districts.

With tomorrow the final day for filing nomination papers for the pre-convention primaries, a last-ditch drive was under way to secure candidates in the few remaining districts where slates have not been completed.

Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committeeman, who with Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the State Democratic Committee, is leading the anti-Roosevelt forces, said that Ely-pledged slates appear assured in all but the First and Fourth Districts, where, according to Mr. Lee, the slate named by the State Committee was believed favorable to the former Governor.

Complete slates in the Eleventh and Twelfth Congressional Districts were named by Mr. McGlue over the week end.

In the Eleventh District, now served by Representative James M. Curley, members of the slate are: Mr. Lee; Walter D. Doherty, Jr., Cambridge; Nicholas Scaramella, Boston, and Thomas A. Niland, East Boston. Alternates are John T. Kennedy, Charlestown; Gleason L. Archer, Boston; Charles Vincent Coffey, Brighton; and Albert West, Boston.

In the Twelfth District, served by Majority Leader John W. McCormack, the following delegates were named: Patrick J. Sullivan, Roxbury; James D. Ryan, Jamaica Plain; James F. Powers, Dorchester; and Joseph T. Murphy, Dorchester. Alternates are William B. Gallagher, South Boston, Eugene Irwin, Jr., William J. O'Malley, and Anthony J. Farin, all of Dorchester.

Former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, named as a possible member of the anti-Roosevelt slate, issued a statement on Saturday, saying he would refrain from entering the delegate fight in the interests of party harmony, and because he expected to be the Democratic candidate for Governor in November.

Former Governor Ely became a formal candidate for President over the week end when he assigned power of attorney to Mr. McGlue to file an assent with the Secretary of State as Democratic candidate in the primaries on April 25.

Osgood Promoted In Yale Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 28—Changes in the faculty of Yale University announced today by President Charles Seymour are the promotion of Cornelius Osgood to be Professor and Curator of Anthropology and the retirement at the end of this academic year of Michael I. Rostovtzeff, Director of Archeological Studies and Curator of Ancient Art. The latter will take up duties as Director of Dura Europos Research.

Professor Osgood has been Associate Professor of Anthropology since 1940. A graduate of the University of Chicago, he joined the Yale faculty in 1930 as Assistant Curator of Anthropology in Peabody Museum. Much of his time has been spent in the field, in explorations in Alaska, Siberia, Venezuela, Russia, and China.

Professor Rostovtzeff will also become Sterling Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archeology, Emeritus, upon his retirement. A native of Russia, he came to Yale from the University of Wisconsin in 1925 as Sterling Professor of Ancient History and Archeology and in 1939 was appointed Director of Archeological Studies. He is the author of many books on archeological and historical subjects.

Methodist Churches In Special Services

Rededication of members of the Methodist Church to wartime tasks and opportunities of Christians comparable to the "superb dedication" of United States soldiers on the battle fronts will be stressed in special services in Methodist churches throughout the Boston area Sunday, March 5, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam has announced.

The services will close the second annual Week of Dedication held by the Methodist Church. In order to have every church of this denomination in New England open on Sunday, laymen will occupy the pulpits on circuits which the pastors cannot reach.

A Week of Dedication Fund will increase religious ministries for servicemen and women, will aid relief work for families in war-torn countries, and will be used in other educational and missionary work. A special project will be the rebuilding of a mission school for children in Panama City as a demonstration of Pan-American co-operation.

Shipbuilding Movie

How detroyer escorts are built for the United States Navy in the Bethlehem - Hingham Shipyard, one of the country's largest yards, will be depicted in a colored motion picture, "Ships for Victory," to be shown to members of the Rotary Club of Boston at their weekly luncheon Wednesday, March 1, at 12:15 in the Statler Hotel. Explanation of training and construction techniques will be given during the screening by Lloyd Bemis of the shipyard's training department.

Defiance Is New Factor Schoolma'm Has to Meet

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"For the first time in 37 years of teaching school," Miss Frances Dalrymple of Boston declared today, "I find children defiant.

"It has taken me longer this year," the small, white-haired schoolteacher said in her mellow, expressive voice, "to get my youngsters to where they have some idea of co-operating in school. I have had to send for the parents over and over again."

Miss Dalrymple teaches the sixth grade in a South Boston school, and hers is the class to which are sent boys who have proved unmanageable elsewhere.

Many of the delinquencies of her children she lays to the parents, who she says often err by being too lenient or too harsh. "Either they let their children carelessly alone," she says, "to make their own blundering way in life, or else they are forever hitting them."

Not a few of the "difficult" boys turned over to her she discovers are difficult only because they have never learned to read. One boy, she recalls, had been labeled as having an I. Q. of 44 (100 is considered normal) when actually he was quite a bright child. He hadn't done well in the intelligence tests because he couldn't read them!

Run the Home

Some children run the home, get the meals, dress the younger children for school, do the housework—and then have hardly energy enough to get themselves to school, much less do well at their lessons, Miss Dalrymple said. All these factors explain why she deals almost as much with the parents as with the children. Inherently she likes chfldren, and gets on especially well with boys, and to this fact she attributes whatever success she is willing to admit.

"I don't really consider myself a good teacher," she says, "compared with the younger ones who know the improved techniques of developing a lesson and all that sort of thing. I wish I did know that better. But it is satisfying to remember, at the same time, that I never have an impertinent note from a parent, nor any real impertinence from my children, once they get to know me."

Miss Dalrymple is one of the outstanding "schoolma'ams" who helped so vastly to raise New England elementary school education to a high standard. A member of the first graduating class to come out of the State Normal School at Lowell, she says that the women who were her classmates seem to her to have been a fine lot. Admittedly they often became school teachers because that was the only pursuit open to a gentlewoman at the time, but they were mostly women of genuine culture, lofty moral standards, and great dignity, she says.

These qualities, Miss Dalrymple firmly believes, are of first importance in a school teacher. "Children are incredibly quick to measure the limits of one's character," she says, "and all the teaching skill in the world—important as I quite agree it is—will not compensate for shallowness of thinking. Children will take anything from the teacher they respect, and almost nothing at all from one whose capacities they doubt."

Teaching Since 1907

Miss Dalrymple has been teaching school since 1907 and making a success of it, whatever personal shortcomings she may think she has. This is the first year in all that time, she says, when she has felt any real discouragement about her children. For the first time this year, she declared, she heard a child retort to her teacher, "Sure I'm tardy; so what?" Defiance of this sort is something utterly new to her, and she admits she doesn't know what is to be done about it.

Miss Dalrymple does not believe in the system which "promotes" teachers for good behavior from the first grade up through to the sixth and beyond. If a teacher is good with first-graders, she should be allowed to remain there; if she is better able to handle more mature minds, she should be assigned to higher grades, but without any suggestion that this alone makes her superior to the teacher in the lower grades.

She herself likes sixth graders and thinks they are at their most interesting age. "Children in the sixth grade," he says, "are just developing into the age when they can discern right from wrong, when their characters are really beginning to unfold, and when a good teacher can do a great deal for them."

She finds, too, that children who have had few advantages, children for whom life has always been fairly rigorous, are philosophical in the face of disappointments. Recently because of the teacher shortage her own class had to be told they would have no more wood-working lessons. "They loved those lessons," Miss Dalrymple said, "but I didn't hear one complaint. The just accepted the fact, and did the other things I asked them to do."

Labor Shortage in Bay State Reported Showing Up Sharply

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Labor shortage conditions in Massachusetts forecast for months have arrived, Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, asserted today.

His comment followed State disclosures that employment in Massachusetts' manufacturing took the biggest dip last month since the war began.

Analyzing this situation, Mr. Smith said "the number of men employed has been going down at the same rate for the past six or eight months. In addition a number of women apparently quit at the holidays."

If the drop in the number of industrial employees had been caused by lack of business, Mr. Smith pointed out, the lack of jobs ought to show up in the unemployment figures. Inquiry however at the State Division of Employment Security today brought word that the trend in unemployment payments was downward.

Less Number Involved

Checks for jobless insurance totaling 4,172 were issued last week, as against 4,336 the previous week.

Fewer held jobs in Massachusetts industrial establishments by 13,671 in January than in December, the Division of Statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries found in its monthly survey covering around 2,000 plants. Compared with the peak month, which came last June, the January reports indicate about 25,000 less in these plants.

While most of last month's recession occurred in the war industries, which reported 12,103 employees less than the month before, there was hardly any industry but went off. Part of the drop was explained by the Fall River textile strike, which made about 3,400 idle. Also January usually brings a post-holiday decline. But State officials thought neither of these factors could account for the major share of the decline.

Pay Roll Diminished

The weekly manufacturing pay roll for the 2,078 representative manufacturing concerns covered in the January survey diminished by $625,819 or 2.7 per cent.

"We can't replace the men workers going into the Army," added Regional Director Smith of the WMC. "In the last few months we haven't been able to replace the women quitting their jobs to go back into the home.

"The layoffs caused by cancellation of war contracts don't amount to anything, except for the only sizeable case, that of the Remington Arms plant in Lowell, where 6,000 were dropped, and that is being made up by new companies going in to use the facilities and the workers.

"Almost every time that a manufacturer in this state has a contract cut back, he has two or three others he has been unable to handle.

"In virtually all instances I believe that the decline in employment is occasioned by inability to get workers."

Professor Hu to Speak at Meeting On Co-operatives and Reconstruction

Prof. Shih-Chi Hu, General Secretary of the Co-operative League of China, will be chief afternoon speaker at Wednesday's institute on co-operatives and world reconstruction, at the Charles Street Meeting House. This institute has been arranged under the auspices of the Co-operative Council of Community Church, the Greater Boston Co-operative Society, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Dr. Hu is also Executive Secretary of the School of International Co-operation in association with the Rochdale Institute. A graduate of China National University, he did post-graduate work at the Universities of London and Paris, and the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva. He studied co-operatives in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Italy.

Other speakers at the afternoon session will be Miss Charlotte Tinker, Secretary, Eastern Co-operative Wholesale; Dr. Angel Martin, Professor of Law at the University of Mexico; and Mrs. Elsa Brandstrom Ulich, daughter of a Swedish diplomat.

The principal evening speaker will be Dr. J. P. Warbasse, President of the Co-operative League of the United States, and Director of the Rochdale Institute. He is a graduate of Columbia University and did graduate work at Gottingen and Vienna. He has been American delegate to all international co-operative congresses since 1913.

The Rev. Joseph F. MacDonnell, S. J., Dean of Philosophy at Weston College, will be chairman in the afternoon; Albert D. Maslen, President of the New England Co-operative Federation, the evening chairman.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Mrs. Parker will talk on "American Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 p. m. Free to the public.

George Wheeler, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Doughton Promises Ax To Irritating Tax Snags

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—With national perplexities over the income tax coming to a slow boil, Representative Robert L. Doughton (D), of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, today promised that simplification is now the first order of tax business. No relief, however, is in prospect before final filing date, March 15.

Tax conferees were in the peculiar position here today of knowing precisely what should be done to gain simplification, but there was certainly no unanimity of opinion as to how these things might be accomplished while getting about the same amounts of money from the same people.

For example, there is almost universal agreement among tax experts in Washington, in Congress and out, that the largest complicating factor in present tax returns is the Victory Tax, which requires double computation and leaves the average taxpayer somewhat amazed, if not alarmed, to find he has on an identical sheet of paper two quite different sets of figures both labeled "tax net income."

One Thing in the Way

Repeal of the 3 per cent Victory Tax and a slight compensatory addition to the regular income tax should bring in the same revenues, except for the important fact that Victory tax exemptions are much lower than income tax exemptions, so that some 9,000,000 lower bracket persons would escape direct Federal taxation if the Victory levy were abolished. This would cost the Treasury an estimated $592,000,000 yearly.

The Ways and Means Committee is left in a rather embarrassing position, because when the Treasury proposed last October that the Victory Tax be repealed in the interest of simplification, the outcries were vehement.

Both Republicans and Democrats charged the Treasury wished to excuse these lower-bracket people for political purposes. The Victory Tax repeal proposal was a ponderable factor in the unfavorable congressional reaction to the whole Treasury tax program.

Daddy in the Senate

In the Senate, the picture is further obscured by the fact that the Victory Tax is the baby of Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Prospects seem brighter for the other simplifying step mentioned by Mr. Doughton. It is felt there that a slight increase in withholding tax rates, possibly 22 per cent instead of the present 20 per cent above exemptions, would make it possible to exclude some 30,000,000 middle and lower bracket Americans whose incomes are wholly from wages or salaries, from having to file any returns—prospective, amended, or even final.

Their withholding tax payments would be accepted as payment in full. For some taxpayers having special exemptive considerations this might be rough justice, Washington tax experts admit, but it certainly would be simplification and the conviction grows here that simplification for the many is worth a price for the few.

Photo for the Folks at Home

Harvey J. Croze, Isadore A. Berger

Meals Free at Down-Town Club of Detroit U. S. O.

Whole community has turned out to befriend servicemen and servicewomen. Last year's guest list at clubs totaled 1,300,000, with even more expected this year.

Cutbacks Hit 50,000 Men In Arms Plants

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Asserting that small arms ammunition cutbacks are being applied to the most efficient plants, in areas where there already is a labor surplus, a C. I. O. union asked Feb. 27 for an inquiry by the Senate's Truman War Investigating Committee.

The union, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, protested that there has been "no planning whatsoever" for conversion of the released facilities or re-employment of 50,000 men to be laid off. It said most of the workers would be thrown into already loose labor markets in the Middle West while thousands are kept on the job in older, less efficient plants "in the tightest labor market in the country" on the Eastern seaboard.

Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the union, said in a letter to Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri that "The War Department, War Manpower Commission and War Production Board in the application of these layoffs are flagrantly violating the proposals for planned reconversion contained in the Baruch report, and the requirements of total war mobilization of manpower and facilities."

Particular stress was laid on what the letter called small cutbacks in the Winchester Patent Firearms plant at New Haven, Conn., and the Remington Arms plant at Bridgeport, Conn.

The bulk of the layoffs have been ordered by March 1, the union said, and all must be effective by April 1. The letter protested the short notice to affected men.

Servicemen to Get Tax Refunds First

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—America's fighting men and women will come first when the Treasury begins ladeling out cash refunds from next month's income-tax pot.

Already accorded special treatment that will result in refunds to most of those who file returns, members of the armed forces were promised by the Internal Revenue Bureau that theirs will be the first returns processed and the first checks mailed.

A Bureau spokesman explained that in addition to a patriotic motive, the service returns generally would be the easiest to handle. There was no estimate of the number nor the aggregate amount of refunds.

However, the first $1,500 of service pay is excluded from taxable income and a special provision permits members of the armed forces to recompute their 1942 taxes under a formula that may reduce those taxes to the level of last year's bill—in most cases nothing.

Thus, the great majority will be entitled to refunds of all the 1942 taxes they paid last year either as civilians or after they donned uniforms.

Relief Teams Organize To Aid in UNRRA Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Teams of relief workers to assist the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in feeding and clothing liberated nations are being assembled in London and in Washington.

Many of the workers will come from already established private relief groups which have agreed to submerge themselves in inter-organizational teams under the direction of UNRRA.

One team is being assembled in London under the auspices of the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad and another in the United States under the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

Membership in the latter council includes the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Air Society; Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction; International Rescue and Relief Committee; National Board, Y. W. C. A.; Near East Foundation; American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; Unitarian Service Committee; American Committee for Christian Refugees; International Migration Service; International Committee of Y. M. C. A. of the U. S. A.; Mennonite Central Committee; National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference; Congregational Christian Service Committee; American Friends Service Committee; Greek Relief Committee, and American ORT Federations, an international Jewish "Organization for Rehabilitation and Training."

Voluntary Action Is Praised

Training courses will be instituted for personnel. Selections in the United States will be made by Col. Joseph P. Harris, newly appointed Director of UNRRA personnel who has been director of public administration of the Army's School of Military Government, at Charlottesville, Va.

At her first press conference as Chairman of the UNRRA's Welfare Division, Miss Craig McGeachy of Great Britain praised voluntary groups for their "marvelous response" to UNRRA's request that they operate as a team instead of groups.

The agreement means, for instance, that the various religious groups will not feed just their own people but will work together to carry out UNRRA policy that "at no time shall relief and rehabilitation supplies be used as a political weapon, and no discrimination shall be made in the distribution of relief supplies because of race, creed or political belief."

UNRRA already has 18,000 applications from people who want to join its staff, now in the making, but Miss McGeachy said it was willing to receive more. Applicants should have not only social welfare or technical training needed in postwar rehabilitation, but should have had practical experience in meeting emergencies, she said.

Home Folk Best Equipped

Persons who have lived in the countries where operations will be undertaken will naturally have an advantage, she said.

UNRRA's staff will be comparatively small, the people of the liberated nations being depended on to take over the job of rehabilitating their fellow-men as fully and rapidly as possible. Some nations hope they will be able to handle the whole job by themselves, if the effects of the forthcoming invasion are not too devastating.

UNRRA will begin its European-Middle East operations shortly when it takes over its first refugee camps in Egypt and Syria from the Middle East Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, a British military agency. The camps are occupied largely by Middle Europe Jews who will need to be returned to their homes after the war under UNRRA's program for readjusting displaced populations.

UNRRA has no immediate plans for European feeding, but large supplies of food and clothing are being assembled in preparation for the day when the military gives the signal for UNRRA to begin its $2,500,000,000 rehabilitation job.

Displaced Trainees To Pick Assignments

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—More than 4,000 men affected by the recent decision to discontinue the program of training flight instructors for the Army under the Civil Aeronautics Administration war-training service setup, will be allowed to pick assignments in the Army Air Forces.

The War Department said Feb. 26 that the instructors, graduates and students of the CAA-WTS program will be given an opportunity to go into combat flying, training or other flight duties.

AAF facilities, the Army said, will be adequate to conduct future flight training of the instructors without the use of the CAA-WTS program for secondary, cross-country, link instrument and flight instructor courses.

Grocers' Happy Day: Shorter OPA Rules

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—The corner grocer's lot should be a happier one, come August.

Jean F. Carroll of Washington, D. C., who heads the food price division of the Office of Price Administration, told a wartime conference of the United Independent Retail Grocers and Food Dealers Association, Inc., yesterday that the more than 100 OPA basic regulations were being consolidated.

In about six months, said Mr. Carroll, the list of rules will be boiled down to 25 or 30 at the most.

He said the wordage of the new regulations would be reduced by between 60 and 70 per cent.

Chapels in Jungles Built By Artistry of Servicemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Chaplains are constantly sending to the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains here accounts of how the proposal to erect or beautify a place of worship in some remote camp or naval station seldom fails to command the interest and the co-operation of officers and men.

Those with a knowledge of the builders' craft fashion the walls. Some man who has been an electrician installs the lighting. The best workers in wood contribute altar, lectern, and pulpit. From crude materials the furnishings for worship are ingeniously provided.

Chaplain David A. Earley has described his chapel in the jungle as minutely as if it were a cathedral, and praises the men of his fighter squadron who transformed it from a storage shed, as if they were members of those builders guilds who reared the historic medieval minsters into beauty. It is only 20 by 20 feet and has a seating capacity of but 50. Yet it has become the pride of those strapping young American builders in uniform for they feel a sense of proprietorship.

Testimony of how the jungles yield to monuments of religious faith is shown in the experiences of Chaplain William C. Thomas, stationed with a bombardment group on an island in the South Pacific.

Chaplain Thomas calls the place of worship, "The Chapel in the Wildwood," and gives this very pleasing picture following church call: "The service is held early in the morning, and the sun streams in at an angle and furnishes a very picturesque sylvan setting." On gasoline drums which serve as pews are seated the circular rows of khaki-clad worshipers under a canopy of young papaya trees. Facing the jungle congregation is an arbor erected by members of the bombardment group and with a roof of thatched grass built by natives.

That the sacred symbols of faith are being displayed in such remote and in such primitive surroundings can be attributed to the call of the Army and the Navy to the churches to provide Chaplains and to the ready response of clergymen to that call.

Senators Hit At President's Special Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—A move to abolish President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee, set up to prevent racial discrimination among war-workers, developed among Senators today.

The Committee, established by executive order, last May 28, would fall within the scope of an appropriations bill amendment proposed by Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia to prevent fund transfers to agencies a year or more old that had not been authorized by Congress. If adopted the amendment would become effective next July 1.

While he insisted this proposal was general in its nature and not designed to affect any one agency more than others, Senator Russell said:

"I hope it wipes out the Fair Employment Practices Committee."

Similarly, Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina, another member of the Appropriations Subcommittee which scheduled consideration of the Russell proposal today, said he thought the F. E. P. C. group and others of that nature should be brought under the control of Congress.

"Bureaus or organizations that are set up without the specific direction of Congress either should be abolished or put under a provision requiring Senate confirmation of their policy-making heads," Senator Maybank declared.

The F. E. P. C. is headed by Malcolm Ross.

Six Detroit U. S. O. Centers Hum for Those in Services

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28—Here's a side of busy Detroit you might never know unless you happen to be a serviceman or servicewoman on leave in the area. The automobile city is tops when it comes to hospitality to people in the service.

And not only to American men and women in uniform does Detroit offer the widest variety of friendly ministrations—free meals, free streetcar and bus transportation, and so on—for 42 per cent of the guests at its six United Service Organizations centers last year were from the armed forces of Canada, England, Scotland, Australia, and New Zealand.

Not even a kiltie uniform attracts notice here. They're common, Detroit U. S. O. workers tell you. British uniforms mingle with khaki at the billiard tables and on the dance floors of the U. S. O. clubs, and they are hung up at night side by side in the dormitories where 1,500 lads can get lodging free of charge. No distinctions are made either by management or guests between the Americans and the Britishers, the writer was assured on a visit here. Detroit believes its U. S. O. is outstanding in the extent of its service to people of other nations.

Detroit Proud

The whole community has turned in to befriend servicemen and servicewomen on pass here. Last year its guest list at the clubs totaled 1,300,000. And there were enough sandwiches and hot drinks and space on dance floors to take care of them all, Detroit is proud to say. There is one club especially for Negroes in the service, and another for women in their country's uniform.

This effort to make the visiting service people happy is bringing many Detroit groups together. It has not only the formal sponsorship of the six U. S. O. agencies, and of the Detroit Council of Social Agencies, but also the informal support of some 10,000 volunteers, and of no end of church societies and small clubs, together with 1,500 families who have registered to provide hospitality in their own homes.

The work is bringing together people of all creeds and social levels, I was told by U. S. O. officials. The night I visited the Downtown U. S. O. Club recently I saw this democratic setup in action. A doctor was washing dishes. Another professional man was acting as attendant at the baths, where a lad can wash himself, wash and iron his clothes, and come out clean, dry, and pressed in an hour and a quarter!

Mothers Help

Women have an important role at the center. Mothers who have boys of their own in service stand at stoves and kitchen tables preparing food and handing it out to hungry lads, dispensing smiles and food at the same time. If a boy wants to make his own peanut butter and jelly sandwich, the way he used to at home, that's all right, too. Church and club women have seen to it that there are always bowls of sandwich-filling in easy reach where a fellow can go to work on his own idea of a sandwich.

These clubs and church groups supply food on regular schedule, with ration points provided by the U. S. O.

Industry helps, too, as is indicated by a big doughnut machine turning out hot "sinkers" as fast as the boys can eat them. The manufacturer supplied the machine, and a retail store "endowed" it with dough for the duration.

There's entertainment at the clubs for all tastes—books and quiet spots; juke boxes and dance floors; a piano for the sailor who wants to pound out "boogie-woogie," and another reserved for the fellow who plays classical music only; bowling alleys, billiard tables, workshops for those who take to crafts, and a ballroom where "name" orchestras play for dancing and radio stars put on floor shows.

There is every sort of service, too. A local photography club takes pictures of service people to send to their folks. A committee makes records of the visitors' voices to send home. Girls are ready to be dance partners. There's a consulting service for those who want to talk over personal problems, and a complete church directory. If a fellow in the service wants to go to a show, or spend a week end in a home, or go on a fishing trip, or see Detroit, or attend a home party, he has only to make known his wants to an attendant at a desk. There are 1,500 families waiting to supply the need. There's never any shortage of hospitality, I was assured by William E. Crossman, comptroller of the U. S. O. in Detroit, who was my guide through the center. Like others on the staff, Mr. Crossman works all hours, and at any service which he feels needs him.

Ten Dormitories

The U. S. O. didn't start out with the expectation of tucking its guests into bed at night, but it soon found that there is an acute shortage of hotel accommodations in Detroit and decided it couldn't have the boys sleeping in bus stations. The result is ten dormitories, with a sleeping capacity of 1,500. The Salvation Army Dormitory for servicemen, which I visited, is a clean and shining place where any man in uniform can sleep as the guest of the U. S. O.

It's all free, and no questions asked. Directors of the organization realize that service people are under strict regulation in the Armed Forces and should have a minimum of rules to follow in their free time. So they run things, as far as they are able, to suit the guests and have very little planned activity.

Credited with doing much to get the whole enterprise off to a good start is George F. Pierrot, former editor of the American Boy Magazine, who organized the U. S. O. here. The present managing director is J. Glenn Longworth, a former school principal. Twenty-four well-known citizens, with Henry Meyers as president, make up the U. S. O. Board of Directors. Twelve of these members serve as an active executive committee, and my guide assured me that they really are active, contributing immeasurably their time and enthusiasm.

Study Branches Move to War Theaters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The United States Armed Forces Institute, which operates correspondence courses for soldiers, has opened branches in five war theaters.

The War Department said today that to enable soldiers overseas to procure the courses in less time than formerly was required when all business was handled through the Madison, Wis., headquarters of the Institute branches have been established in the Southwest and South Pacific, the Middle East, the European and the Alaskan theaters. The lessons are corrected and graded at each branch.

The Institute, first set up in April, 1942, is intended primarily to train personnel so as to increase their value as soldiers. The subject and fields covered, however, are of such a nature as to permit students to continue interrupted studies and prepare them for future civilian pursuits. About 100,000 are taking correspondence courses, with 350,000 more in off-duty classes conducted by educational officers using material supplied by the Institute. More than half of the students are overseas.

Bar Association Receives Negro

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—The American Bar Association's Board of Governors yesterday elected Francis E. Rivers, Negro Justice of the City Court of New York, to membership in the Association.

The Board last August deferred action on Justice Rivers' application, but elected another Negro, Judge James S. Watson of the New York City Municipal Court, to membership.

Judge Watson's election followed a change in Association by-laws to require four instead of two adverse votes in denying a proposed membership. A resolution decreeing that neither "race, creed, nor color," should be determinant in membership elections also was adopted at that time.

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Brookline Women Voters To Discuss Town Affairs

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In preparation for the Town election on March 7, the Brookline Unit of the Boston League of Women Voters and the Young Republican Club of Brookline are holding a joint open meeting on Town Affairs at Hampton Court Hotel Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Voters will have an opportunity to meet the candidates, who have been invited to speak briefly. William J. Hickey, Jr., Chairman of the Brookline Board of Selectmen, will discuss "Brookline Town Problems and Trends." Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, Chairman of the Brookline Unit, will preside. The Unit has been working for several weeks to get unregistered voters to register, and they will continue their campaign after the coming election.

Town officials coming to Wednesday's meeting include Laurence Johnson, Tree Planting Commission; W. D. Paine, Water Board; Edward Fahey and Charles L. Hapgood, Constables; Dr. Thomas D. Kendrick, Charles H. Moore, and Dr. Carl Seltzer, candidates for the School Committee; Richard Bowers, Senator; Albert L. Bigelow and Everett Bowker, Representatives, and Daniel Tyler, Jr., Selectman.

A Bit of China

Mme. Chok na Ranong will be guest speaker tomorrow at the second of a series of evenings sponsored by the World Fellowship Committee of the Cambridge Y. W. C. A. at 8 o'clock. To give the affair a truly Chinese atmosphere, a group of Chinese girls will present a colorful phantasy entitled "China's Interlude." Motion pictures of life in China, including a colored film of the Burma Road, will conclude the program.

Retraining Labor

Postwar planning with special emphasis on providing for the retraining of labor during the transition period was discussed this afternoon by Prof. Theodore Morgan of the Economics Department at Harvard at a meeting of the Newton League of Women Voters. The intensity of the unemployment problem, he said, will be measured by the degree to which the nation demobilizes, and that depends on how much longer it takes to defeat Japan after the fighting in Europe ends.

Professor Morgan proposed that the present Army training setup be utilized to retrain returning veterans as well as displaced industrial workers for peacetime jobs. He warned, however, that the psychological problem of keeping men in training for any length of time after the fighting stops will be considerable. Mrs. Malcolm Green, Government and Foreign Policy Chairman, presided.

Old Schooldays

Marion Edwards Park of Plymouth, retired President of Bryn Mawr College, will be guest speaker at the annual luncheon of the Massachusetts Branch of the Mary C. Wheeler Alumnae Association at the Harvard Club tomorrow. She will tell of the days when she taught at the school under Miss Wheeler. Mrs. Mabel Van Norman, headmistress, will discuss present-day activities.

Mrs. Gulesian Candidate

The Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women, which met this afternoon at 296 Commonwealth Avenue, presents Mrs. Grace Warner Gulesian for National President. Her candidacy is being indorsed by Mrs. Effie Flood King, President of the Boston Branch; Mrs. Alice Cooper Bailey, Massachusetts State President, and Mrs. Emily Burling Waite Manchester, Worcester Branch President. Mrs. Gulesian, who is a composer and orchestral leader as well as a teacher and musician, was State President, 1938-40, and National Chairman of Music, 1940-42. She is now First National Vice-President.

Today's meeting included an exhibition and private view of painting, books, and musical compositions by members. Margaret Fitzhugh Brown demonstrated the making of a portrait sketch. Delphine Dunn, Chairman of Art, had charge of the program.

Zonta to Hear Mrs. Riggs

Alice Shepard Riggs, wife of President Ernest W. Riggs of Anatolia College in Thessaloniki, Greece, will be guest speaker at the Zonta Club tomorrow evening. Dinner is at 6:15 at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Mrs. Riggs will describe her flight from her home just ahead of the Nazi invasion and the relief work for which their college buildings were used when Greece was attacked. Mrs. Claude U. Gilson will preside.

Tuesday Programs

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Mrs. C. Philip Curtis, legislative chairman, will present Jarvis Hunt, President of the Massachusetts Senate, as the speaker of an evening program at the High School auditorium, 8 p. m. Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman and Mrs. George R. Whitaker will be hostesses.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Lecture-Demonstration on breadmaking by Alexandrine Toutoux, Perkins Hall, 10:30 a. m.

United War Mothers of America—The Medford Chapter will hold a penny sale at the Rose Room, Riverside Avenue.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Mrs. George J. Cutler, chairman of international relations, will introduce Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor, who will speak on "The World This Afternoon," 2:30 p. m., Unitarian Parish House.

D. A. R.—The Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter will hold its Americanization Day program at The Workshop, Columbus Street, Newton Highlands. Mrs. Margaret Spear of the Massachusetts State Legislature, who is chairman of the committee presenting a bill for education of aliens, will be the guest speaker at 2 p. m. A Lawrence Thaw film "From Paris to the Dardanelles" will be shown. Mrs. Richard E. Pope is hostess; Mrs. Thomas Rice is Americanization chairman.

Coast Defense Sectors Cut

Streamlining of the Army's defenses along the Atlantic Coast by the establishment of two Sector Headquarters in place of the four which existed previously, was announced today by Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y. The change becomes effective on March 1.

The two new sectors will be the Northeastern, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, with headquarters at 150 Causeway Street, Boston, Mass., and the Southeastern, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. John L. Homer, with headquarters in the Raleigh Building, N. C. The Northeastern Sector comprises New England and eastern Long Island, and the Southeastern comprises the remainder of the Atlantic Seaboard.

General Blood at present heads the New England Sector of the Eastern Defense Command. He was assigned to command the Harbor Defenses of Boston in April, 1941, and in March, 1942, went to the Southern Sector, Eastern Defense Command, as commanding general. In May, 1942, he was assigned to the New England Sector. General Blood was promoted to the rank of major general in September, 1942.

General Homer joined the Eastern Defense Command in August, 1942, after having served as chief of staff of the Iceland Base Command, and was assigned to command the New York-Philadelphia Sector. For his work in Iceland he was recently given the Legion of Merit Award by the War Department. He was promoted to the rank of major general in August, 1942.

Sector Commander

United States Army Signal Corps

Maj. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood

Commander of the new Northeastern Sector of the Army's Eastern Defense Command with headquarters in Boston.

Goodwin Strikes At Unlocked Cars

Reporting three hit-and-run accidents resulting in fatalities last week, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today scored motorists who leave their cars unlocked.

"One of the principal reasons for hit-and-run cases," he said, "is the fact that people leave their cars standing unlocked, making them accessible to young men who desire to use them for joy rides."

Total number of fatalities last week on Massachusetts highways was 15, the Registrar reported. This compares with eight in the previous week and four in the corresponding week last year. Total fatalities this year, he said, is 71 compared with 50 for the corresponding period last year.

John W. Luce

John W. Luce, of Boston, who passed on yesterday, was a theatrical press agent for the Shubert interests in Boston.

A native of Maine, Mr. Luce published the Old Orchard Leader when he was 18 years old. From the proceeds of this venture he attended Boston University. Later, he joined the staff of the Boston Evening Record.

As a theatrical agent he presented a Sarah Bernhardt company and was an advance agent for Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, presenting grand opera. Mr. Luce also had a publishing business under the firm name of John W. Luce Company.

Mr. Luce was formerly Vice-President of the Theatrical Press Representatives of America.

Perfect Crash Landing

Associated Press

Boston Man Examines Plane at Nettuno

Capt. Phillip Oxnam (left) of Boston and Lieut. Col. George Kumper of Omaha, Neb., examine an American fighter plane that crash-landed at a new airfield in the Nettuno, Italy, area. The airfield was built by American engineers of the Allied 5th Army shortly after the landings below Rome.

State to Observe Anniversary Of Bill of Rights Ratification

By Gardner Osborn

Executive Director Federal Hall Memorial Museum

Few people realize that Governor Saltonstall is the only Governor in office to lead his State in ratifying the American Bill of Rights.

Just five years ago, on March 2, 1939, the Legislature ratified "as valid and fundamental additions to the Constitution of the United States of America, Articles Third to Twelfth, both inclusive, of the articles proposed by the First Congress of the United States. . . ."

This action by the Massachusetts Legislature will be commemorated next Thursday evening at an impressive ceremony in Faneuil Hall.

One hundred and fifty-five years ago the First Congress of the United States assembled in Federal Hall in New York City and proposed 12 amendments to the Constitution, which led to adoption of the Bill of Rights.

It was on December 15, 1791, that Virginia became the eleventh State to ratify the last 10 of the 12 proposed amendments. Thus, automatically, these first 10 amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, became part of the Constitution through ratification by three-quarters of the States then in the Union. But until 1939, Massachusetts had not ratified these amendments.

To rectify the situation Governor Saltonstall, on February 1, 1939, sent a special message to the Legislature, urging ratification. He said in part:

"I am submitting for your earnest consideration a matter which might appear at first to have been settled long ago. It concerns an issue, however, which is more alive today than it ever was; and in relation to which this Commonwealth has a responsibility to spread upon the records its determination to preserve liberty under our representative, democratic form of government.

Nation Celebrating

"This year the nation is celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights—that Guarantee of our freedom which has insured the very existence of the Constitution, as well as the individual rights of our citizens. It has been an unfortunate blank page in the history of this State, that Massachusetts has never ratified the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, generally identified as the 'Bill of Rights.'

"Your honorable bodies, I believe, would contribute effectively to a better public realization of this unique possession which we have in the Bill of Rights by taking action now in support of that document which I am sure has represented the true temper of Massachusetts for one hundred and and fifty years."

Favorable legislative action followed.

As the anniversary of this event approaches, it is recalled that on Jan. 19, 1790, Gov. John Hancock appeared in person before the General Court to urge ratification but failed. In his appeal he said in part:

"The acts and proceedings of Congress contain propositions for amendments in the Constitution of the United States; these are submitted to your deliberations, on the part of our Constituents; and there can be no necessity of any other call to awaken your attention, then the interest they have in them.

United Consent

"As Government is no other than the united consent of the people of a civil community, to be governed in a particular mode, by certain established principles, the more general the union of sentiment is, the more energetic and permanent the government will be. Upon this idea, the adoption of some of the proposed amendments becomes very important; because the people of this Commonwealth felt themselves assured by the proceedings of their Convention, which ratified the Constitution, that certain amendments, amongst which were some of those, would be effected.

"In all free governments, a share in the administration of the laws ought to be vested in, or reserved to the people; this prevents a government from verging towards despotism, secures the freedom of debate, and supports that independence of sentiment which dignifies the citizen, and renders the government permanently respectable. These articles, therefore, I believe, will meet your ready approbation."

Regarding failure of the 1790 General Court to ratify the Bill of Rights, Governor Saltonstall told the 1939 Legislature that:

"A thorough research by that eminent scholar, Denys P. Myers, clearly demonstrates that your honorable predecessors, who were in session in 1790 and to whom the amendments were submitted for ratification, failed to act because they became involved in an attempt to propose even more inclusive definitions of the rights of the people.

"Certainly any other explanation would tax credulity, for our forefathers here were the authors of a State Constitution and a State Bill of Rights which served in a large part as models for the national documents. It is all the more pity, consequently, that the name of Massachusetts has never appeared in support of the most fundamental statement of principles under which we enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, and C8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Mrs. Ann Tower Tarbell

Mrs. Ann Tower Tarbell, of Boston, who passed on Saturday, was claimed to have been one of the first American women to ascend the Nile River in a steamer approximately 60 years ago when she went with Gen. U. S. Grant and his party.

Active in charitable work, Mrs. Tarbell gave, some years ago, the Jonathan Belcher House, Randolph, Mass., to the Ladies Library Association.

A native of Boston, Mrs. Tarbell was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Algonquin Club.

Battle Plans Succeed With Home Garden

By G. O. Olesen

Extension Editor Massachusetts State College

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 28 (AP)—Copy the tactics of General Eisenhower in Sicily, General Montgomery in Egypt, and Admiral Nimitz in the Marshalls if you would have success with a home garden.

This may sound a bit fantastic to a beginner, but most garden authorities will agree that it is sound. Good gardeners first plan carefully. Then they follow with thorough execution and mopping up programs, and they keep ever on the alert for any pest-borne blitzkrieg which may come from air, land, or sea.

If you wish to be less imaginative about it, just call it general cultural requirements, but it amounts to the same thing in the end.

The weather is the unknown factor in carrying out a garden campaign. The weather may be destructive or it may be beneficial. One never knows but by careful timing, soil preparation, cultural methods, and pest control, the home gardener can grow plenty of crisp, luscious vegetables to eat.

Time to Start Now

Planting, weed control, pest control, and such factors are still some time off, but plans for soil preparations should be under way for that is the first step in the home garden campaign.

For the home garden seven to eight inches of the surface soil must be thoroughly prepared. This means well loosened and pulverized to permit easy growth of roots and free movement of water and air. No amount of after-planting care can make up for faulty soil preparation. When soil will crumble when pressed in the hand, it is ready for working.

Practically all vegetables—potatoes are an exception—will grow and yield best when planted in a soil that is just slightly acid. This means that now is the time to have your soil tested and add lime if necessary. The local victory garden committee in your neighborhood can tell you where soil tests are made.

If four or five ponnds of lime or about three times that amount of wood ashes have been added to each 100 square feet of the garden at some time in the past three or four years, there's little chance that the garden will need lime, but it's best to make the test. Then order that lime at once. Lime is not a fertilizer, but it will improve vegetable growth and yields.

Good Intentions Not Enough

Vegetables do not grow on good intentions alone. They must have water and plant food. Barnyard manure is best for the home garden. Poultry and rabbit manures are almost as good, but must be used more carefully. Garden compost is a good substitute. These manures may need to be reinforced with commercial fertilizer, depending upon the amount you apply.

The home garden leaflet from your home state will give you definite recommendations.

Manures and lime usually give best results when applied just before plowing. Victory garden fertilizer is best applied to each section of the garden as it is planted. Fertilizers should be ordered at once so they will be on hand when it's time to plow.

And a final step in preparation for that garden is to be certain that you have seeds with a high germination and seeds that have been treated with chemicals to destroy diseases.

Other points in the home garden campaign are planning and planting, but right now the home gardener should see that he has suitable land, that the land has been tested and found to be in the right condition so far as acidity is concerned, that fertilizers and seeds are on hand for the opening of the campaign, and that a plowman will be available when the campaign is ready to start.

In all these instances your local victory garden committee can be of help. If there isn't one, call upon your county agricultural agent.

An Adjunct to More Milk

Water Brought Close to Barn's Door

You can drive a cow to water—but it's much better to build a pond near the barn, especially if you have to walk half a mile with 30 cows, thinks Frank J. Exline of Charlotte, Vt. He enlisted the aid of his soil conservation district, which sent the bulldozer and operator to scrape out the earth for a pond 150 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 8 feet deep. Now water is piped into Farmer Exline's barn for his dairy herd.

Homemade Vermont Pond Doubles Farm's Dairy Herd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, Vt., Feb. 28—It's not much fun to have to drive 30 cows half a mile across a railroad track on a wintry day to get to the nearest spring. But that's what Frank J. Exline, Charlotte farmer, has been doing every day until the Otter Creek soil conservation district helped him build a pond near his barn recently.

Now, he will have plenty of water available, piped right into his barn. Because of this, he will be able to increase his milk production from 20 to 100 per cent—an important consideration in view of wartime demands for dairy products.

One reason why the new pond is going to increase milk production for Mr. Exline is that cows give more milk when they have plenty of water available at all times, according to dairy research men. Another reason is that, because the pond will furnish enough water for 60 cows instead of the 30 he now has he will be able to increase the size of his herd.

Soil Conservation, Too

Soil conservation practices he has adopted on his farm will give him enough feed and pasture to take care of the extra animals he plans to add this year, Mr. Exline expects.

Before Mr. Exline bought the farm, it had been resold several times in a few years, for each new owner found that the water supply was not adequate for the size of herd needed to make the farm profitable.

Last year Mr. Exline consulted the supervisors of the Otter Creek soil conservation district, in which his farm is located, and they agreed to help him build a pond. An agricultural engineer from the district helped him locate the best spot for the pond and gave other technical help during the construction.

Cost About $350

When the pond was completed, it measured about 150 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 8 feet deep. The total cost was $350, mainly for the hire of a bulldozer and operator furnished by the district.

The pond water comes from 20 acres of surrounding cropland which form a natural watershed. Once the pond was built, some pipe and a small pressure pump were all that was needed to put the water at Mr. Exline's disposal right in his barn.

County agricultural agents say that Maine and Vermont farmers who are interested in pond construction, drainage, or other soil and water conservation measures, can get help through their board of district supervisors, if they are located in an organized soil conservation district. There are four of these districts in Vermont and four in Maine.

Boston Canadians To Fete Dominion Defense Minister

J. L. Ralston, Minister of Defense of the Dominion of Canada, will be tendered a dinner by the Canadian Club of Boston on Friday evening, March 3, at the Hotel Copley-Plaza.

A member of the Nova Scotia Bar since 1903, Mr. Ralston was elected to the Nova Scotia legislature in 1911 and again in 1916. He served as Major of the famous 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders Battalion in World War I, commanding that regiment in France in 1917. He was elected a Member of the Dominion Parliament in 1926, served as Canadian Delegate to the London Naval Conference in 1930, and was Minister of Finance in 1930. He has been Minister of National Defense in Canada since 1940.

The dinner will be open to the public, and reservations at $3.75 each may be made individually, or tables of eight, through Allen I. Hatfield of Hurlburt & Hatfield, Vice-President of the Club, 596 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, LIBerty 0100.

Army Returns Fall River Mills

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 28 (AP)—Ten Fall River textile mills which were taken over by the Army on presidential order Feb. 7 as a result of labor disturbances, were turned back to civilian management at noon today, Col. Curtis G. Pratt, War Department represenative, announced.

With the return of the plants to civilian hands, two Army officers who had been stationed in each of the factories left the premises.

Colonel Pratt issued the following statement:

"When the Army took possession of the 10 textile manufacturing plants in and about Fall River, Mass., on Feb. 7, 1944, its purpose was to restore production which had been distrupted by labor disturbances. Production has been restored and has been normal for some days.

"Therefore, possession, control and operation of the 10 plants by the Army was ended at noon today.

"I deeply appreciate the cooperation and support given the Army by management and employees of the plants, by local, state and Federal law enforcing agencies and by officials of Fall River and Tiverton, R. I. This cooperation made it possible for us to accomplish our mission without undue delay.

"I am confident the employees in the textile plants realize the importance of continuing production.

"I sincerely hope that in the future any controversies will be referred to the normal and established agencies for handling such questions and that there will be no further labor disturances which might again interfere with the steady production of the essential materials produced in these plants.

Five Men Named In Gas Indictment

Following seizure of thousands of counterfeit gasoline ration coupons in Lowell last month, the Federal Grand Jury today named five men in one indictment on charges of conspiracy to violate the Second War Powers Act and of sale and assignment of large quantities of gasoline coupons. The recent seizure was described by Office of Price Administration officials as the largest involving fake coupons yet to be made in New England. About 20,000 coupons were involved, equivalent to 100,000 gallons of gasoline, it was stated.

Those indicted were: Domenic D. Siocca, alias "Butch," of Lawrence; Peter T. Toorisi, alias "Tony Toorisi," of Lawrence; Francis Shalhoup, alias Francis Ferris, Fay Ferris and Fay Shalhoup, of Lowell; George C. Economou of Lowell and Ulysses R. Bacon of Lowell. The indictment charges that the offenses began about Jan. 10 and continued to today.

Rally to Open 1944 Drive For Red Cross Fund

Opening with a public rally in Symphony Hall tomorrow night, Boston's 1944 Red Cross War Fund Drive will begin with an appeal for all-out support of what Norman H. Davis, national Red Cross chairman, calls the "gravest responsibility since the inception of the American Red Cross."

Joseph C. Grew, former U. S. Ambassador to Japan, will be the principal speaker at the rally, and appeals also will be made by Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin.

Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, U. S. N., Commanding the First Naval District, and Col. John K. Howard, A. U. S., Commanding Officer of the Army Training Schools at Harvard University, will be among the speakers.

The program will include a two-part pageant depicting Red Cross history; music by the Handel and Haydn Society and the Coast Guard Band, and other features.

Tomorrow, which is Leap Year Day, has been made the occasion for thousands of workers to "give an extra day's pay for the boy who's away," and the proceeds are expected to swell the fund impressively. On Wednesday 30,000 trained workers throughout the Boston area will begin soliciting contributions and distributing the usual Red Cross window stickers.

"Fateful days are ahead for our nation and our people," Mr. Davis declared today, "To keep faith with the men in uniform, we on the home front must carry the Red Cross appeal through to a successful conclusion. No sacrifice is too great."

From many of Boston's most prominent pulpits yesterday, clergymen of all denominations appealed to their congregations for support of the Red Cross in the coming drive, and told the story of Red Cross mercy to humanity.

An "open house" in aid of the Red Cross will be held at the National War Agencies offices at 17 Court Street, from 2 p. m. Wednesday, and representatives will be present from all Red Cross Volunteer Services. Charles F. Rowley, General Fund Chairman for Boston, will speak, as will also a war veteran and a Red Cross overseas girl.

Cambridge Chapter will hold a Dutch Treat Supper in Memorial Hall at 6:15 tonight, following it with a rally in Sanders Theater at 7:15, to give its Red Cross war fund a proper send-off.

Maine Recreational Leaders Confer Over Wartime Projects

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 28 — Maine recreational leaders under the direction of Malcolm E. Morrell, Bowdoin College athletic director, voted at a meeting here last week to hold a State conference in the spring to plan wartime recreational projects.

Named to plan the conference was a committee made up of Harry O. Page, Commissioner of Health and Welfare; Mrs. Leroy Smith, of Winterport, President of the Maine Congress of Parents and Teachers; State Representative Ruth Clough of Bangor; the Rev. Wilbur Bull of the Maine Council of Churches and William Banton of Portland.

The committee also favored enactment of legislation at the next regular session of the State Legislature to empower municipalities to raise money for war recreation, and to sponsor a series of training institutes after the spring conference to help leaders carry out recreation programs in the various towns.

Sponsored by the Maine Office of Civilian Defense War Services Division, the program is part of the national effort to "Keep America Strong by Keeping Americans Strong." Maine was reported to be well advanced in its recreation program, with 60 communities showing development from last year's training program and 22 asking for additional help in program planning, leadership and utilization of facilities.

Selective Service

Maine was reported to be out front in another war-created activity last week when Col. Paul Griffith of the National Selective Service conferred with Gov. Sumner Sewall and other here. Colonel Griffith said Maine's already active Maine Veterans Service Committee was in almost every detail like that which the National Selective Service, charged with placement of returning veterans, had outlined for the nation.

Conferring with Col. Malcolm L. Stoddard, manager of the Veterans Home at Togus, and chairman of the Maine committee, Colonel Griffith learned that of the 5,000 World War Two Veterans already returned to Maine, more than 80 per cent have been employed.

Pointing out the diversification of the service, Colonel Stoddard said hundreds of claims have been adjudicated, many are receiving treatment for disabilities, others are receiving vocational training to prepare them for jobs through the rehabilitation program.

"We know the exact status of every veteran about whom Selective Service has any knowledge," Colonel Stoddard said.

Colonel Stoddard took steps many months ago to form the state-wide committee to forestall confusion and duplication of effort of the many patriotic organizations involved. Efficiency is realized through operation of the program by local committees which welcome men back and make every effort to find them jobs.

Technique is being improved and valuable experience gained which should make the program work smoothly when general demobilization releases thousands of men, Colonel Stoddard pointed out.

More than 600 persons, constituting Selective Service appointed personnel and others added by the State committee serve on 125 local committees, working not only in those 125 communities but also in adjacent rural areas.

State Selective Service, through re-employment committeemen, supply local committees with names of returning veterans and all pertinent data about them. The veterans are interviewed by local committee members, their employment, training or health needs determined, and disposition of each case is reported back to Selective Service.

All organizations such as the American Legion, V. F. W., Red Cross and others interested in the work are represented, as well as the U. S. Employment service, Veterans Administration and State Department of Health and Welfare and Department of Education.

Employers are learning how to work with the committees, and with the present manpower shortage, the demand for returning veterans is far ahead of the available supply.

U. S. Employment

Colonel Stoddard's discussion of the veterans question was followed by a conference here of United States Employment Service personnel who were told by F. Leroy Stuber, Chief of Personnel and Training, that the approach to the problem in general is "emphasis on abilities and not disabilities."

Governor Sewall told the employment officials a much better job would have to be done for the veterans returning from this war than was done after World War One.

"We must do more than we did then, when we met our men with brass bands, slapped them on the back, said, 'we're glad you're back in this country—now get yourself a job'—all of which didn't work out very well," the Governor said.

Paul E. Jones, State Manpower Director, said "we have no right to quibble over costs" in the veterans replacement program.

Workers Transferred

Release of 23 workers by a manufacturing company in Hartford area for transfer to other plants needing them more is announced by William J. Fitzgerald, State Manpower Director for Connecticut. Mr. Fitzgerald said this was the first direct response to the voluntary warpower campaign promoted by the Connecticut War Council.

Paintings of Naval Aviation —'Norma' for Rarity — Budapest Quartet

Abbott Collection Shown At Institute of Modern Art

By Dorothy Adlow

The Abbott Collection of Paintings of Naval Aviation will be exhibited at the Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street, through March 19.

These paintings and drawings by American artists are being shown to further the war effort. They were presented to the Navy by the Abbott Laboratories, and their value is noted by Vice-Admiral J. F. McCain, who says that the Navy "takes keen pride" in this exhibit and that such a pictorial record is a "historical contribution."

The pictures were produced by a group of artists who spent weeks at the Naval Air Station. They set forth to record all phases of training activities. They were quartered with the men, watched students and instructors, followed the entire program from pre-flight schooling to active combat. They portrayed fliers and ground crews, carriers, planes, and blimps. They have made a clear and telling report, some details of which are familiar to us through documentary photography.

* * *

As artists, they have the peculiar gift of emphasizing important features, of specializing on particular details. With apt technical devices and with the help of color they have made a graphic record. Whoever visits this display may feel he has learned a good deal about this branch of war training, and that he has become familiar with the specific duties of the varied trainees.

There are seven artists in the group, all of whom have achieved rank in the American art world. No two operated in precisely the same manner. However, all were well aware of a practical responsibility. This was no studio enterprise. Facts and situations had to be translated into the legible syntax of paint. Details must be correct, proportions adjusted with utmost accuracy, figures set into motion in a credible manner.

* * *

It was a challenging task, requiring aptitudes that had not been cultivated in the average American studio of peaceful days. Clarity of definition would ordinarily impede action; realistic record might tend to crowding and diffuseness. The painters had to use their judgment, adjusting the problem of realistic report and artistic effectiveness. They had to drop mannerisms of style, abandon aesthetic refinements. Here was painting put to functional use; it must measure up to certain objective requirements.

The ultimate pictures are not all equally successful and yet the collection shows a high average of attainment, and a praiseworthy accommodation of these artists in a commission that exacted a maximum of effort in a minimum of time.

Lawrence Beall Smith is a Bostonian, noted hitherto for draughtsmanship put to humorous and satiric use. He represents episodes in the routine on an aircraft carrier. "Task Force Hornets" portrays a fighter squadron taking off. "Coming Aboard" shows the scout-bombers making their landing on the broad flight deck. He paints the pilots and handling crews, the signalmen and armorers, the various officers at their special tasks.

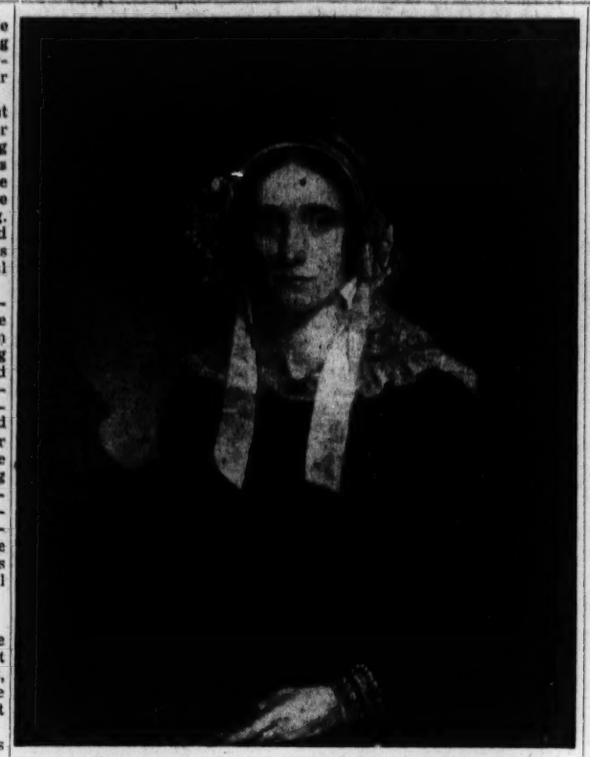
Adolf Dehn, an eminent satirist and landscape painter, is another member of this group of painting reporters. He follows the activities of the navy blimps as they emerge from vaulted hangars to patrol the seacoast and merchant shipping. He, too, describes the take-off and return, emphasizing the features that commend this branch of naval aviation.

George Schreiber paints a number of telling situations in the course of training. "Classroom Fight," "Wind Her Up," "Training in Homicide" (gunner drill) and "Aerial Drill" (practice in formation flying). Joseph Hirsch's "Satisfaction Plus" shows the pleased ground crew watching fighter squadrons wheel aloft, proving the efficacy of their job. The training to fight in high altitudes is described in "Learning their Altitude Ropes." He depicts scout observation planes in "Eyes of the Navy." "Making the Buoy" shows the beaching crew awaiting patrol bombers after a flight.

* * *

The activity of the Waves is the subject of Howard Baer. Robert Benney paints scenes of combat, while Don Freeman tells about the physical conditioning of the cadet in pre-flight training.

The opportunity which this group of painters has had is enviable. Their undertaking exacted a special discipline to which artists of today are not ordinarily accustomed. Artists who have dwelt hitherto on subjective expression must shift to an attitude of objectivity, observing accurately and recording authentically. They fulfill an educational purpose, and they also instill a feeling of pride in Americans.



'Mrs. Cyrus Brewer of Brewer, Maine'

Portrait by Chester Harding on exhibition at the Childs Gallery.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Wiggin Print Collection; war poster exhibit, civilian and service activities, and other exhibits.

Chandler Company, Eighth floor—Exhibition of "Tomorrow's Masterpieces."

Copley Society, 200 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women. Through March 10.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through March 4.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Water colors by Edgar Corbridge. Paintings by William Meyerowitz. Through March 4.

Houghton Library, Harvard—Colored book illustrations, 1472-1900, arranged by the Department of Printing and Engraving Art. Through March 7.

Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—"Our Flying Navy," the Abbott collection of Naval paintings. Through March 19.

N. E. Museum of Natural History, Boylston and Berkeley Streets—Drawings by Marta Adams.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through March.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by artist members, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Through March 3.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University—Washington, Franklin, Lafayette. Exhibition of paintings, documents and other historic material based on these three. Through April 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. Sundays. Closed Mondays. Prints by contemporary Americans; water colors by American artists; selections from the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of European and Near Eastern textiles. Museum competition exhibition for students in Boston High and Trade Schools. Portrait of an Old Man by Rembrandt. Through March 5.

Outside Boston

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—"Art of the Past." Through March 6.

Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—March exhibition: "Survey of American Drawings, lent by John Davis Hatch, Jr."

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of Modern French Tapestries, circulated by the San Francisco Museum of Art. Through March 13.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—"A Venezuelan Family"; comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events; Tahu Hole. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—H. M. S. "Audacity." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m. — Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 19 m.

Outside Boston

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—"Art of the Past." Through March 6.

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Herva Nelli In Bellini Title Role

By Winthrop P. Tryon

When the tympanist, by curious chance, tunes his drum to a sustained note of the soprano, as occurred last night at the Boston Opera House, where Alfredo Salmaggi closed his Boston engagement with a presentation of Bellini's "Norma," there must be something reliable about the voice. In this case the voice was that of Herva Nelli, which was to be relied upon not only for correct intonation but for appropriately styled song.

Now "Norma" is many things. To begin with, it is an uncommonly interesting piece on the dramatic side. Then as music it is a masterwork of the first order, particularly in the vocal way. Closely considered in this light, it is a trio for soprano, contralto, and tenor, and little more. Down finer still, it is a solo for a full-range soprano of dramatic power and flexible execution, with accompaniment of orchestra. Finally, it is a music drama calling for a conductor of first-rate gifts.

* * *

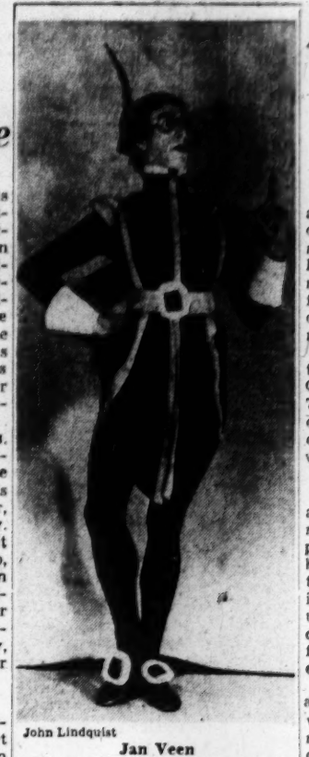
"Norma" is not much performed; but with the right sort of soprano and conductor it can be, and other things will not greatly matter. Perhaps an impresario of daring and imagination needs to be in the background too. In any case, Mr. Salmaggi, who probably knows as much about operatic economy as anybody in the show business, had the two main elements at his disposal last night in Mme. Nelli, who was entrusted with the title role, and in Gabriele Simeone, who directed the music; and he succeeded, accordingly, in winding up his season triumphantly.

For good measure, Mr. Salmaggi offered an admirable contralto in Eleanor Knapp for the role of Adalgisa; and an excellent tenor in Pasquale Ferrara for the role of the Roman general, Pollione.

* * *

It will never be explained what makes the aria, "Casta Diva," of the opening scene of "Norma" one of the topmost reaches of expression the art of opera has ever attained. But there can be no mistake about it; and Mme. Nelli on this occasion, with assistance of Mr. Simeone, gave every verification that a soprano trained in the vocal studios of today can give.

The singing tasks set by Bellini were for a generation of artists of technical powers almost beyond modern belief. Those set by Wagner were no harder. Indeed, the "Love-Death" scene for the soprano in the third act of "Tristan and Isolde" is a genteel tune in comparison with the majestic "Casta Diva." But Wagner is shrewder in his disposition of emphasis than Bellini. He saves his big episode for the close, where it will serve for climax, whereas Bellini wastes his by using it for mere introduction.



John Lindquist

Jan Veen

As Ichabod Crane in his "Hudson River Legend," which will have its first performances at the concerts of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Arthur Fiedler, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, in New England Mutual Hall.

Openings Tonight

At the Wilbur—"A Highland Fling." New comedy by Margaret Curtis, presented by George Abbott. Ralph Forbes heads a cast which includes Miss Curtis, Karl Swenson, Frances Reid, John Ireland, Gloria Hallward, Marguerite Clifton, St. Clair Bayfield, Ivan Miller, Marjorie Davies, John Robb, Patti Brady, John McQuade, James McFadden, Nicholas Saunders, Margaret Morrissey, and Pax Walker. Settings were designed by John Root, and costumes by The Motleys.

At the Colonial—"Janie." Comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams, presented by Brock Pemberton, on tour after a year and a half in New York. The cast includes Grant Mills, Gertrude Beach, Howard St. John, Nancy Cushman, Betty Breckenridge, Bill Thomson, Hugh Thomas, Phyllis DeBus, Frank Wilson, Artie Belle McGinty, Anne Sargent, Lionel Wilson, and Paul Foley.

James Cagney is now in England on a United Service Organization tour of American Army camps.

Applauded By Large Audience

By L. A. Sloper

An audience which filled the auditorium of Jordan Hall and overflowed to the platform heard raptly and warmly applauded the Budapest Quartet yesterday afternoon. It was a notable occasion, for this group is in the first rank of string quartets, and the listeners really assisted.

The program itself was a contribution, too. It consisted of the Quartets by Haydn in E flat, op. 76, no. 6; by Prokofieff in B minor, op. 50, and by Brahms in C minor, op. 51, no. 1—a well chosen and well-arranged list.

* * *

The performance was remarkable for exemplification of the most important qualities of quartet playing: unanimity, tonal blending, balance, and stylistic discrimination. There is no dominating voice in this group. The men play as a unit, with subtle rhythmic and dynamic pliability. They realize for their hearers the essence of each composer's style.

The playing of the Haydn raises again the perennial question of why we do not hear more of this master's music, chamber and orchestral. He is without doubt one of the greatest of composers, yet he is neglected in comparison with Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven, in spite of his endless invention, resource, variety, and wit.

* * *

Observe the charm of the Fantasia of this Quartet in E flat, or the delectable play with the scale theme of the Trio. Note, too, the rhythmic liveliness and the harmonic daring throughout. The players brought out all the individual as well as the characteristic qualities of the work.

Prokofieff's amusing op. 50 was well placed. It is well to salt the usual program of classics with the moderns. Prokofieff is always at home in the realm of wit and humor, and the Scherzo of this quartet represents him at his cleverest. The unconventional form of this work, which ends with an Andante, leaves the hearer with a feeling of inconclusion. These moderns are not at their best with slow movements.

No; it needs the Romantics for that, and none better than Brahms. The Romanza of the C minor Quartet yielded what was missing in Prokofieff. The audience lingered after the Finale to give the performers an ovation.

New England Handicraft

Many choice pieces shown in the recent exhibition of Contemporary New England Handicrafts at the Worcester Art Museum will be shown in the six-weeks exhibition at the Arts and Crafts Society, 32 Newbury Street, Boston, beginning Wednesday. Pottery, silver, leather work, lacework, jewelry, textiles, handprinted fabrics, wooden ware and woven cloths are in the collection.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Janie," comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"A Highland Fling" by Margaret Curtis. Featuring Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Garden—Ice Follies of 1944. 8:30. (Last day.)

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. 8:15.

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Operatic excerpts by members of Boris Goldovsky's Opera School. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," Deana Durbin, Franchot Tone. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. "Week-end Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. 2:30, 6, 9:20. "Sherlock Holmes' Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 10 a. m., 12:47, 3:34, 6:39, 9:44. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 11:34 a. m., 2:21, 5:08, 8:13.

Metropolitan — "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 11:43 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. "Mineswceper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 10:22 a. m., 12:42, 3:02, 5:22, 7:42, 10:02.

Paramount—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 10:46 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines, Alan Curtis. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Stage show: 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay—"Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Find the Blackmailer." 9:55 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Danger Area," "Heavenly Music," "You Dear Boy!" "Popular Science No. 1," "Listen Boys," "Glimpses of Kentucky," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10.

Telepix—"Kwajalein," "Canadian Rockies with Fitzpatrick," "Film Memories," "Chinese Drop the Plough," "Viennese Music," "Ginger Area," cartoons. Digest of World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 1, 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia — "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Find the Blackmailer." 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," C. Kellaway, H. Walker. 1:45, 6. **Allston**: "Reap the Wild Wind," Claudette Goddard, John Wayne. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. **Regent**: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Jane Darwell, H. Perry.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter, Margaret Lindsay. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Banjo on My Knee," Don Ameche, Alice Faye, Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye. 1:30, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. Continuous 2-11.

Coolidge Corner: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

Cleveland Circle: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 2, 8.

University: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, William Bendix. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 3:20, 6:35, 9:50.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hunchback of Notre Dame," Charles Laughton. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes.

Codman Square: "Guadalcanal Diary," Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Guadalcanal Diary," Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Mischa Auer. 3:22, 8:14. "Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Gale Sondergaard.

Park: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Ronald Reagan, Jane Bryan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney. 2:30, 8:15. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway, Helen Walker. 1:48, 4:54, 8:10. "Guadalcanal Diary," William Bendix, Lloyd Nolan. 3:03, 6:19, 9:25.

Mystic: "Victory Thru Air Power." 2:05, 7, 9:55. "The Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Southern, James Craig. 3:25, 9:28. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:02, 8:02.

Strand: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 3:25, 8:30. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige, Louise Albritton. 2:15, 8. "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, James Brown. 3:30, 9:15.

MEDFORD—Medford: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Son of Sea," Gary Cooper.

Fellsway: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Rookies in Burma," Alan Carney.

MELROSE—Melrose: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

NATICK—Colonial: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "A Night to Remember."

NEWTON—Paramount: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Crime School," Billy Halop, Lee Patrick. "Girls on Probation," Ronald Reagan, Jane Bryan. 2, 8. **Strand**: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service." 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter, M. Lindsay. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe, Marguerite Chapman. 2:07, 7:52. "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 3:26, 9:11.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Loraine Day. "Fall In," Yilliam Tracy.

Coolidge: "Corvette K225," Randolph Scott, James Brown. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrae. March of Time's "Upbeat in Music."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "There's Something About a Soldier."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.

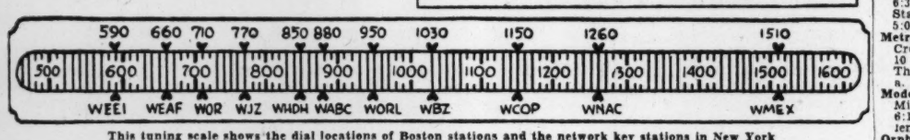
Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Cheerio Trio	News report	Dress Parade; Weather	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y. News	"Tick Tock Tunes"	News service	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship Service
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones's Orch.	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	"Food"; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore; Music	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah"; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air;	"The Breakfast Club"	"Modern Romances"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gateways to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	Valiant Lady	"Sweet River"; drama	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman
10:30	"Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	'Help Mate'; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Plunder"; drama	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Interviews	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	News commentator	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons	Singing Stars	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	"Music for You"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"		"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Talk; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musicale; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Variety	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk	Baukhage Talking; news	The Little Show; Kakov's Orch.; songs	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins'; sk.	"Danny Cavanaugh"		Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news;	"Danny Cavanaugh"	News service	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Hawaiian Melodies
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings"
2:00	Serial drama	"Listen, Milady"	"Guiding Light"; dr	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time," with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, foods	"Today's Children"; dr	"Yankee Kitchen"	Marguerite Porter
2:30	We Love & Learn	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	"WACS You Know"	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Good Neighbor Pgrm."	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Irving Deacon: 'Ballet'	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Variety show with or.	Gene Autry's Cowboys
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melody
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	"Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Red Cross in Action"	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45	Defense; "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	"Red Cross in Action"	Jan Savitt's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Fats Waller's Or
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Music	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight'; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	"Review"; Music	Musical program	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; Songs	The World's Front Page	Internal Revenue Spkr.
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Norman Cloutier's music	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Lt Gen A A Vandergrift	News service
7:30	American Melody	Metropolitan Opera;	Ronald Colman; Ida	Rep. Clarence J. Brown	Roundtable: Boston
7:45	Hour: songs; or	U. S. A.: soloists	Lupino: "Rogue Male"	Radio Newsreel	Sch'ls Farm for Victory
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	'Watch World Go By'	Ginny Simms; interviews; orchestra	"Strings With Wings"	Studio speaker
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	'Lum 'n' Abner'		Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy; or.; News	guest, Gracie Fields	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Variety Hour
9:00	Burns and Allen;	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Dorothy Lamour	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	"Believe It or Not"	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation;	Johnny Richards' Or.	Fibber McGee & Molly	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour
9:45	Quentin Reynolds	Dance orchestra; Drama	Fibber McGee & Molly	"How Shall We Rebuild	Variety Hour; Bruins-
10:00	Red Cross Drive:	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	Our Cities?"	Toronto Maple Leafs
10:15	Wm. Robson, con.	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Bob Hope Variety Show	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	hockey game
10:30	Gen. N. T. Kirk	'Meet Me in the Libby'	Red Skelton and Co.	Concert Album	News service
10:45	Treasury Parade	Allen Roth's Orch	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Claude Thornhill's Or.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
11:15	'Unrationed Jam'	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Weather; 'Off Record'	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Count Basie's Orch.
11:30	Romance; drama;	Fishermen's program	Words at War: drama;	"Sinfonietta"; Arthur	Day's End; music
11:45	'A Lady in Love'	Dance orchestra; News	"I Served on Bataan"	Fiedler, guest cond.	Day's End; News

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6.30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	'A to Z in Novelty"	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	Piano-organ recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Aseo-Jewish Philanthro-	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	pies; speaker; orchestra	'Right to Happiness'	variety show; orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melody
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Music for a Half Hour;	Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:45	Army Relief; 'Date'	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown'; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Jack Manning, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Guy Lombardo
5:15	Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	Irish melodies
5:30	Follies; Music	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish melodies
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	'Jerry and Sky'	'Jesting With Jesters'	The World's Front Page	Income Tax Speaker
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Music	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	Ed. Sullivan Int.	music; drama	News of the World	Curtain Calls	Richard Salinger:

Widely Diversified Industry Stabilizes New York Economy

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—By the simple expedient of not putting all their eggs into one industrial basket, the businessmen of the New York metropolitan region have avoided the economic disadvantages of a one-industry town, the Regional Plan Association declared here today.

This diversification of investment and enterprise will not only be a regional asset in postwar development, it was said, but has already proved its worth by stepping-up employment in the 22 counties in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut that comprise the metropolitan area.

In their second report on a 14-month study of trends and prospects for businessmen and businesswomen here, the Association made it clear that the availability of the wide range of transportation facilities developed before the war made possible a 72 per cent jump in industrial employment during the past five years.

Many Employment Sources

The New York metropolitan region has the greatest diversification of employment sources to be found in the United States under normal peacetime conditions, the Association reported, declaring that these sources were so diversified that 47 large-type industries employed 58 per cent of the factory workers in the year before the war.

Apparel-making is the greatest industrial employer, using 311,000 workers in 1940, of which the largest single group—76,000—were employed in the manufacture of women's and misses' dresses. The New York region is completely dominant in this line.

The Association lists other industries in which the metropolitan region is outstanding, based on the percentage of an over-all employment figure for the entire industry. For example, this area employs 70 per cent of those in the country who make pencils; 65 per cent of those who make smoking pipes; 51 per cent of those who make canes and umbrellas, and so on.

No one of these, with the notable exception of garment-making, is found in the list of 17 major employment industries of the United States—those hiring at least 100,000 workers—but this, the Association maintained, had its advantages, too.

Detroit has 63 per cent of its workers in that category, principally motor vehicles; Pittsburgh employs 46.5 per cent of its personnel in the production of iron and steel, while Boston, Chicago, and Cleveland have concentrations of 35.2, 30.4 and 29.7 per cent, respectively. Only 24.6 per cent of New York's workers are in any of these big industries.

"Not having many of its eggs in any one basket," the Association claimed, "and because those which are concentrated are in an industry which is essentially basic, since clothing remains a necessity, however deep the depression, the New York area is not so susceptible to ups and downs as most of the larger cities."

When automobile production ebbs low, Detroit, Mich., suffers severely, the report says. When heavy goods are not selling, Pittsburgh, Pa., is hard-pressed. If rubber sales fall off, Akron, Ohio, feels the effects at once. But in New York, where no single line employs more than 8 per cent of the area's workers, a decline in one field is not likely to have a regional effect.

Many Advantages

This value of diversification suggested to the Association that in any planning for the future, the metropolitan region's economy should be widely diversified as a hedge against economic fluctuations, and at the same time it emphasized another advantage which particularly applies to postwar planning.

"The New York region has a starting point for further expansion in almost every line," the report continues. "The census lists 312 separate industries active in this area and important enough to be enumerated individually. Many others are grouped together in the 20 main industry summary groups.

"It is reasonable to believe that almost every one of 446 industries considered by the 1939 United States Census of Manufactures is represented to some extent in the New York industrial area. It is easier to expand an existing industry than to create a new one. The presence here of even the smallest nucleus of an industry provides something upon which, if it seems best, we can try to build."

The advantages of having so many branches of industry within 50 miles of Times Square include ready access to technical facilities, incoming and outgoing transportation from and to every part of the world and extensive wholesale and retail outlets tapping the markets of the whole country, the Association holds.

Reductions that happen just twice each year!

SEMI-ANNUAL
SALE!

Kuppenheimer and Grosner Suits and Overcoats
Special Group Stetson Shoes

GROSNER
of 1325 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MME. REISS MODES

Lovely Collection of first print under coat dresses

Small bright prints on black background to be worn under black coats.

Two-piece black and navy sheer suits.

Pretty little Spring hats designed by Mme. Reiss. Very moderately priced.

Expert fitting on dresses without extra charge.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

OPA Checking Autos In Florida Resorts

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28 (AP)—The Buffalo-Rochester Office of Price Administration district has launched an investigation to determine how 18 automobiles in the area were taken to Florida winter resorts.

District OPA Director Thomas J. Reese directed ration boards having jurisdiction over the 18 car owners to determine whether "the vehicles traveled to Florida on rations issued by the Board or on 'black market' gasoline or whether they were shipped by rail or boat."

License numbers of the cars were obtained in Florida by OPA investigators. Six rationing boards are involved in the inquiry—Buffalo, Buffalo Suburban; Mayville, Lockport, Niagara Falls, and Rochester.

Well Decorated

Associated Press

C. E. Vondrachek

Technical Sergeant from Valley City, N. D., and Reedsville, Wis., top turret gunner in a Flying Fortress, wears the British Distinguished Flying Medal (lower right), and the following American medals: Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with Three Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Purple Heart. Of the seven ribbons he wears, five identify the medals, and the other two are service ribbons. Sergeant Vondrachek won his awards for action over Europe, from bases in England.

Way Is Shown To Put Franco Down and Out

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Indalecio Prieto, who was Minister of Defense of the last Spanish Republic, declared that a complete stoppage of all shipments to Spain would result in the downfall of Generalissimo Francisco Franco almost immediately.

A permanent stoppage of oil shipments from the United States, he said, could produce Franco's overthrow "eventually," but he said he feared this nation's recent embargo on such shipments "is merely a feint and not a real blow."

"Franco is unquestionably an ally of Hitler," said Señor Prieto, who is Secretary of the new Junta of Spanish Liberation which he said aims to restore Spain as a republic. "Franco will do everything within his power to help Germany in this war."

Señor Prieto, who came here from Mexico City to address a rally March 5 of the Spanish-American War Bond Committee which he said wants to raise $200,000 for a Liberty Ship, declared his group presently was fighting Franco only through propaganda.

If the United Nations broke relations with Franco, he said, and "provided us with the means they gave De Gaulle we would fight with guns also."

He said the junta was formed two months ago by a coalition of four Spanish political parties—the Spanish Left Republicans; Spanish Socialist Party; Union Republican Party and the Catalan Republicans. Señor Prieto is one of the top-ranking Spanish Socialists and is strongly anticommunist.

G. O. P. Is Accused Of Exploiting War

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 28 (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said that it appeared to be the purpose of the Republicans "to seek to rise to power upon the irritations and dislocations that are inevitable in our mobilization for total war."

He said he drew that conclusion from "the statements of aspirants for the Republican nomination, and the actions of the Republican leadership in Congress."

In an address prepared for delivery to Texas Democrats gathered at a $25-a-plate Washington Birthday dinner, Mr. Hannegan added that "such a policy betrays a woeful lack of understanding of the American people."

N. J. Joins in Move For Tax Limitation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28—A resolution requesting Congress to call a Constitutional Convention to consider an amendment placing a 25 per cent ceiling on inheritance and income taxes has been adopted by the New Jersey Senate by a vote of 11-to-3 and passed on to the Assembly for action. It provides, however, that the stipulated maximum levy might be exceeded for one-year periods in wartime.

Introduced by State Senator David Van Alstyne, Bergen County Republican, Feb. 25, the resolution, if favorably acted on by the Lower House, would line up New Jersey with 14 other states favoring a tax limitation amendment to the Federal Constitution. Mr. Van Alstyne said that the Virginia Senate also had acted favorably on the proposal, this making 15 states in line. When 32 states have adopted similar resolutions, it will be incumbent upon Congress to call a Convention.

U-Boat Defeat Swells Aid To Allied Armies

Continued from Page 1

sailing in 1943 reached port in safety."

Thus the Allied sea and air forces have done their work and the Lend-Lease Administration can announce the results—a far cry from the perilous toll of approximately 1,000,000 dead-weight tons of Allied shipping which was going to the bottom of the ocean two years ago.

Double 1942 Shipments

Shipments of munitions and other war supplies under Lend-Lease from the United States to the Soviet Union in 1943 almost double 1942 shipments.

A total of 8,400,000 tons of supplies with a value of $4,253,804,000 was exported to the Soviet Union from the United States from the beginning of the Soviet-aid program in October, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1944. Shipments in 1943 totaled 5,400,000 tons, compared to 2,800,000 tons in 1942. Shipments in December, 1943, were the largest on record for any single month in the history of the Soviet-aid program.

Up to Jan. 1, 1944, more than 7,800 planes had been sent from the United States to the Soviet Union. More than 3,000 of these were ferried all the way by air to Russia. More than 5,000 planes were sent in 1943, twice as many as in 1942. Virtually all planes sent to the Soviet Union have been combat types. In 1943 they were principally Bell Airacobra P-39 fighters, Douglas A-20 attack bombers and North American Mitchell B-25s.

The United States had sent up to Jan. 1, 1944, more than 4,700 tanks and tank destroyers and more than 170,000 trucks, 33,000 jeeps, and nearly 25,000 other military motor vehicles. Twice as many trucks were sent in 1943 as in 1942 to help meet the advancing Red Army's transport and supply needs.

6,000,000 Pairs of Boots

For the men of the Red Army, more than 6,000,000 pairs of Army boots have been shipped, together with large quantities of food needed to maintain Soviet Army rations. Food shipments have consisted principally of wheat and flour, dried peas and beans, sugar, canned, cured, and dehydrated meat; powdered milk, dried eggs and dehydrated vegetables and substantial quantities of lard, pork fat, and vegetable oils, including oleomargarine.

Lend-Lease sent more than 580,000 tons of these fats and oils, which have been especially important to the Soviet Army rations during the winter offensives carried on in subzero weather. In addition to these fats and oils, the United States has sent 50,000 tons of butter, especially for use in Soviet Army hospitals. Food shipments to the Soviet Union up to Jan. 1, 1944, totaled 2,250,000 tons. In 1943, these food shipments were about 3½ per cent of the United States total food supply in the same period.

In addition to food, the United States has sent 9,000 tons of seeds under Leand-Lease to aid Soviet production of its own food in new agricultural regions and in devastated areas reconquered from the Germans.

Other Shipments

Other shipments to the Soviet Union up to Jan. 1, 1944, have included:

177,000 tons of explosives for manufacture into bombs and shells in Soviet factories.

1,350,000 tons of steel; 384,000 tons of aluminum, copper and other metals, and $400,000,000 worth of industrial equipment, machinery, and machine tools for the production of Soviet artillery, tanks, planes, and other war weapons.

740,000 tons of aviation gasoline and other refined fuels and lubricating oils needed for the Soviet Air Force and for the ground fighting on the Eastern Front.

In order to reduce the Soviets' need for refined fuels from the United States, 145,000 tons of refinery equipment have been sent for installation in Russia. American engineers in the Soviet are now assisiting in the construction of these refineries which will, when completed, produce large additional quantities of aviation gasoline and other refined products from Russia's own oil resources.

Similarly, the United States shipped to the Soviet Union in 1943 used and new machinery for a complete tire factory that can produce at least 1,000,000 military-truck tires annually from the Soviet's own synthetic and natural rubber supplies.

Postwar Products Designed

Wide World

Industrial Designers Plan for Future Markets

Larry Wilson (left) and Leonard Keller admire a modern plywood chair. The industrial designers who are represented in the Detroit, Mich., show have decided to form a permanent organization and hold annual shows.

Review of Draft Deferments Is Begun for 5,000,000 Men

Continued from Page 1

of military age, it is apparent that the manpower required for the prosecution of the war cannot be obtained except by induction of men living with their families and recourse to all other available sources."

Even before he released the Committee report today, the President on Feb. 26 wrote memoranda to War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, calling for immediate review of all occupational deferments. He pointed especially to the 380,000 nonfathers under 26 years of age, deferred in industry and 550,000 deferred for farm work.

Selective Service recently ordered review of all farm deferments and doubled the amount of food a farm worker must produce to get deferment. The new ruling has brought protests from leading farm organizations who insist that farmers cannot meet the record food goals for 1944 with a smaller labor supply than last year. The Senate Agriculture Committee met to hear the protests last week, and also to hear General Hershey's case.

President Replies

The President answered this argument in this sentence of his memoranda: "The nation's manpower pool has been dangerously depleted by liberal deferments, and I am convinced that in this respect we have been overly lenient, particularly with regard to the younger men. The overage men, the physically disqualified, the returned soldier, and the women of the nation must be used more effectively to replace the able-bodied men in critical industry and agriculture."

The War Manpower Commission has been counting on occupational deferments to meet the increasing demands of war plants, but the civilian manpower problem is generally considered "over the hump" now except in certain areas, such as Chicago, where contracts only recently have been placed.

The President called attention to the fact that the Army recently had to withdraw a majority of men who were receiving instruction in colleges in order to meet a personnel shortage.

"The Army," he said, "will not reach its planned January strength until sometime in April, or even later, if Selective Service continues to fall behind on quotas."

The survey of military physical standards was ordered by Congress after it was reported that approximately 50 per cent of the men called up for the draft were being rejected on physical grounds.

Minor Changes Suggested

Only changes recommended by the Committee after two months' study were described as "minor in character," some would lower and others would raise actual physical standards.

Without making an exact estimate of the number that would be affected by the changes, the Committee said the additional numbers obtained "would not be significant." It added: "The maximum to be hoped for under these changes would be improvement of selection qualitatively with little result quantitatively."

The physicians repeated the arguments of military officials that physical standards could not be lowered without impairing the efficiency of the military services just when they need their maximum striking power.

The Army refused to increase its 10 per cent quota of limited-service men, saying it needed all additional places of this type for men returning from long periods of overseas duty.

The time loss in taking too many illiterates was behind its refusal to further reduce educational standards.

The Navy turned down a "limited-service" system, corresponding to the Army's because of the necessity of relieving men who have served at sea with shore jobs, and for taking care of casualties.

Many Mental Cases

The Committee's figures bore out reports that 50 per cent of the nation's inductees are being rejected for physical reasons. About 6 per cent of the registrants classified as available for induction have been rejected as unfit by local boards, and over 40 per cent have been rejected after examination, the physicians' study showed.

One of the leading causes for rejection and for discharge has been "mental diseases," to which the medical men have attached the title "psychoneurosis." At present, neuropsychiatric disabilities constitute 30 per cent of discharge cases.

Testifying before a Senate committee last week, General Hershey indicated impatience with the large number of 4-F's the nation is piling up. Of 500,000 classified as "psychoneurotics," he commented, "I beg to be excused from answering whether they can or cannot be cured."

Nation-Wide Gas Coupon Check Soon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—One week from today, the OPA plans a nation-wide check up on gasoline ration books to see whether their owners have endorsed the coupons.

Administrator Chester Bowles, announcing the plan Feb. 27, said such endorsement—the writing of automobile license tag numbers on each coupon—provides "the only sure-fire way" of tracing leaks to gasoline "black markets."

Motorists found with unendorsed coupons after March 6 are to be given a notice requiring them to show fully endorsed books to their local ration boards within 10 days. "Any motorist who fails to do this faces revocation of rations," said OPA Administrator Chester Bowles.

Mr. Bowles recently estimated that 2,500,000 gallons of gasoline were being lost through the "black market" daily, or a gallonage which could permit a 25 per cent increase in the low-mileage motorist's rations.

Too Many Cashiers for One Restaurant

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—The proprietor of a new restaurant in Union Square was burdened Feb. 26 by an abundance of cashiers and union contracts.

Alfred Seitz signed a contract with the Congress of Industrial Organizations to supply the two cashiers he needed. It did.

Then, he said, the American Federation of Labor picketed the establishment. So he signed an A. F. of L. contract too.

Under this arrangement, the picket line was withdrawn and he hired a $35-a-week A. F. of L. cashier in addition to the others, he said.

Now Mr. Seitz finds that sometimes he has three cashiers at once—at mid-day when the two C. I. O. cashiers' hours overlap while the A. F. of L. cashier also is there.

Mr. Seitz said he would try to solve the problem by discharging the two from the C. I. O. and hiring one more from the A. F. of L.

Asked how he expected the C. I. O. to re-act to that plan, he replied:

"Mister, I don't know. I'll just have to await the outcome."

U. S. Navy May Tap Alaskan Oil Reserve

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Navy is considering the possibility of tapping its Point Barrow oil reserve in Alaska and hopes to start exploratory work soon, the Navy Department disclosed last night.

A spokesman emphasized that the proposed development is still in the review stage and that no work actually is under way.

Any plan for opening the field would have to be submitted to Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, as Petroleum Administrator for War.

Neither Navy or Interior Department representatives could say whether this has been done.

Equal Rights Bill Opposed by Murray

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations urged Congress yesterday to refuse passage of the "equal rights" bill now pending, charging that the measure "actually conceals the means of robbing women of many of the rights and protections that have been won for them."

In a letter sent to every Congressman, Mr. Murray said the proposed constitutional amendment would abolish protective meaures apply "unequally" to women, such as hour limitations, health and working conditions regulations, maternity aid, widows' pensions and aid for dependent children.

Saying proponents of the "equal rights" measure argue principally for its effect in removing such discriminations as barriers to jury service and free use of women's property, Mr. Murray said the C. I. O. would support legislation limited to those purposes.

Answers to Inductee Questions Given in Service Handbook

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—In a newly published handbook, the United States Office of Education undertakes to answer 376 questions it says are asked by men facing induction. Here are the handbook's answers to some of the most frequently asked questions:

Q. When am I given a physical examination?

A. You will be given a pre-induction physical examination at least 21 days before being inducted into the armed forces. This examination will be given at the induction center. If you are found acceptable for service, you will be returned to your local board with the report that you are qualified for "Army-General Service," "Army-Limited Service," or "Navy, which includes the Marine Corps and Coast Guard." If you are rejected for all types of service, you would be classified in class 4-F by you board.

Q. What happens at the induction station?

A. Normally you will be taken to a reception room to check in and also to be told about the four available services, namely, Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps. As your name is called, you will have a tag placed on you and you will receive a large card for your physical examination.

If you are not a high-school graduate, you will receive a mental examination at this point. Should you be a high-school graduate or if you have completed the mental examination just mentioned, you will then undress. You will check your clothes and undergo a medical examination. You will have an interview with a psychiatrist. After this, you will be measured and weighed and examined.

At this point you will either be accepted or rejected for service. If you are rejected, you will dress and go through another line where you will hand in your papers and receive a ticket for home. If you are accepted, you go before an Army-Navy board where it is decided what service you will enter.

Q. Where do I go from the induction station?

A. Normally you will return home and await call from your local board. If you are found physically qualified at the induction station for service, you will be inducted at once.

Q. How long do I have before reporting to active duty?

A. You will have at least 21 days before being inducted into the armed forces after your pre-induction physical examination.

Q. How do I get into any particular branch of the Army?

A. When you are being interviewed, be sure that you state your preference. However, be sure that what you ask for is in line with your previous education, training, and experience.

N. Y. Museum Reopens Exhibition Of Mexican Archaeological Material

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 — The Mexican and Central American Hall in the American Museum of Natural History, containing an outstanding collection of Mexican archaeological material, was reopened today, following a modernizing of the displays during the last year.

The purpose of the displays is "to express the extraordinary vitality of native American cultures which have flourished for 2,500 years, and still survive in the modern art of Mexico and other Central American countries," announcement by the museum says. "Through such exhibits the prehistoric past is linked with the present for a clear understanding of factors which underlie the civilization of our Latin-American neighbors."

Examples of original American art and that of sections of the known history of fabulous civilizations that existed in Central America long before the Spanish conquest are shown.

Co-operation by the Mexican Government has enabled museum expeditions to make extensive excavations in Mexico covering the evolution of cultures from 200 B. C. to about 1521 A. D.

Especially high praise has been given the painted Mayan pottery examples from El Salvador and Costa Rica. The Stephens collection, named for John Lloyd Stephens, traveler and engineer, offers prized specimens of Mayan sculptures from the ruins of Uxmal and Kabah. Listed as "most impressive" is a pair of door jambs in limestone from the crumbling ruins of Kabah.

Central American religious rituals are depicted in two restoration exhibits, exotically colored, found on the south side of the hall. The art of Mexican tribes is indicated in exquisite carvings on polished stones.

Only 2 Big Unions Foreseen After War

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 28 (AP)—Matthew Smith of Detroit, reelected President yesterday at closing sessions of the Confederated Unions of America convention here, predicted a postwar "struggle among the unions" during a floor discussion by delegates of the organization claiming 500,000 members.

"When the dust clears there will be only two unions in this country, and one of them will be the C. U. A." Mr. Smith asserted.

His observation was made during a discussion of relationships between the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the C. U. A.

Delegates picked Indianapolis as the site of their October convention.

Pullman Space Control Explained

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation, describing controls exercised by the Army over part of the Pullman space on trains, said recently they were "unofficial" and "a matter of necessity."

The arrangement is needed, ODT said, to assure reservations for the large number of officers traveling on regular passenger trains.

The percentage of space controlled by the War Department varies geographically. In sections where many officers are stationed, such as Florida, the percentage was described as "pretty high."

In some cases, it was learned, other Federal agencies have had to appeal to the Army to obtain reservations for their officials. For example, a civilian official was stranded in Miami, unable to obtain a reservation home. Through the War Department here, he was put in touch with the proper Army official in Miami and obtained a reservation immediately.

Bridges to Canada Resume Traffic

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 28 (AP)—Traffic was resumed today over two bridges leading into Canada which were closed yesterday as a result of a dispute whether overtime Sunday pay for customs inspectors should be paid by bridge authorities or the Treasury Department.

The Rainbow Bridge, spanning the Niagara River from this city to Niagara Falls, Ontario, was closed at midnight Saturday until midnight yesterday, the bridge authority having failed to post a bond as guarantee it would pay overtime for the inspectors' services.

The Supreme Court on Jan. 3 ruled that Sunday work for the inspectors was overtime. The Treasury Department placed them on a six-day week, and notified bridge owners they would be responsible for the double pay on Sunday.

The same notice went to other bridges on the Canadian border, and the Thousand Islands Bridge, which crosses the St. Lawrence River from Alexandria Bay to Ivy Lea, Ontario, was closed during the same period. It also reopened after a 24-hour traffic ban.

Longest Queue in Africa Lines Up for Chewing Gum

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 28 (AP)—The longest queue ever lined up here formed yesterday when chewing gum went on sale for the first time in two years, with each person rationed to two sticks.

Cracked one youngster: "Never have so many waited so long for so few."

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Hunger Confronts Reich for First Time

Continued from Page 1

mitted maintaining nearly peacetime rations with the exception of meat, butter and oils.

Meat, allotted at the rate of two pounds weekly per person at the beginning of the war, was cut to one pound, then last spring to 350 grams.

An effort was made to equalize this curtailment with other foods, mostly potatoes, but since the beginning of the year the Reich has been faced with a potato shortage, so potato rations were cut.

The average German was previously just getting by without feeling the pinch of hunger. But, he is feeling it often now.

As a foreign diplomatic group our little band of internees received a ration and a half per person. When the meat ration was cut it made a distinct difference and after a protest the 750 gram allowance was restored.

French cooks who are working here under compulsory labor law were able to get most from the available material, but lack of meat and fats made it difficult to produce satisfactory meals.

The group felt the potato shortage like the rest of the country and everybody began weeks ago planning huge meals in Lisbon.

Brown and Black Bread

Thus far the Germans have had plenty of bread good for wartime.

Most members of our group, preferring white bread, found it difficult to accustom themselves to brown and black breads, but to the Germans, brown and black bread is "the staff of life" and on that account the population appears to be normally nourished.

The present national ration is 80 grams of white and 300 grams of brown and black bread daily.

The sugar ration is two pounds monthly.

Eggs are four to six monthly.

Small amounts of jams, sweets, and chocolate monthly are allowed, children being favored.

Rabbits, poultry, and fresh vegetables are unrationed and until this winter potatoes by the 100-pound sacks were distributed.

The average meal consists of thick soup made of potatoes, fresh vegetables, carrots or cabbages with a slight meat and fat flavor. Ingenious housewives are still producing light desserts.

Double rations of bread and increased meat and fats have been granted to the majority of the Reich's 29,000,000 factory workers, including foreigners.

Growing children and invalids also get special rationing, so none of the city or industrial population have the starved-out appearance which struck your correspondent when he was sent to Germany immediately after the armistice of 1918.

The belt-tightening is only beginning—but it is beginning.

As the country produces the food, it succeeds in eating better than in the cities, but "black market" food speculation is discouraged by imprisonment and prompt beheading.

There is no comparison between Germany and France, where a fourth of the population are openly eating "black market" food.

Most of the war prison laborers of big estates are fed like factory workers.

Rationing is personal in various categories according to hardness of the work, the average citizen getting the least.

There is no actual misery.

The lowest wage is 45 pfennings (approximately 18 cents) an hour. Workers are paid full time for 55 hours weekly, and time and a half for an extra five hours.

Wages vary from 112 to 320 marks monthly. Specialists get more.

Until the heavy bombing of cities, it was possible with any work to buy rations and to keep decently clothed with 120 clothing points. Prices were sharply controlled. Since autumn when the all-out bombing began all clothing has been reserved for the "double bombed," meaning that virtually all local stores have been stripped of their supplies.

Some members of our group, however, were able to obtain permits to buy shoes, socks, shirts, and suits. Shoes cost up to $7; suits up to $45.

Recently the Nazis boasted officially that the cost of living had advanced only 10 index points compared to 23 in the United States and 67 in Britain. But they forgot to mention that in Germany the index figure already was 116 before the war.

Money is plentiful as there is no way to spend it.

The potato shortage causing the slaughtering of pigs is reducing future fats. This is partly compensated by a 10 per cent milk, hence butter, increase.

In 1943, Germany produced 700,000 tons of butter, which is a record.

A drive is on for a new oil-bearing vegetable.

A third favorite form of interior propaganda is to show how the food situation after four years of war is much better than in 1918.

This is true but the problem is bigger—to Greater Germany's 90,000,000 must be added Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Moravia, and the Government General [Poland], making a total of 115,000,000. Foreign workers and prisoners bring a total of over 125,000,000.

Outside of prisoners, all these millions have individual cards.

There are no food lines and no failure of allotted rations. But as the belt is tightened all are hit.

With potato retrenchment came the compensation of other meals, but the population is urged to early gardening to have staples.

Danger in a serious food shortage lies in the fact that an especially bad year would be catastrophical.

Germany's comparatively poor soil must feed the entire population except for the 5 per cent of food imported from Hungary and Rumania.

Requisitions from France, Belgium, Holland and Denmark go to the Army. Most farm labor is done with the help of foreigners, often half-hearted prisoners unused to modern agricultural methods.

It is remarkable that Germany eats as well as it does. This is mostly due to women working in the fields.

A criterion of the food situation was the envy the Baden-Baden citizens directed against our group because we received bi-monthly Red Cross food packages.

12,000,000 'Slaves'

The writer of this disptach, Taylor Henry, who now is in Portugal awaiting repatriation, was Associated Press bureau chief in Vichy at the time of the German occupation.

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 27. Delayed (AP)—Forty per cent of all labor in Germany today is done by virtual slave workers drawn from captured and occupied areas.

Latest available estimates place the number of foreign workers in Germany at 12,000,000 out of a total of 29,000,000. This includes prisoners of war and persons of 21 nationalities.

The big three among foreign workers in Germany; so far as numbers go, are Russians, Poles, and French in that order, with the Russians totaling 2,500,000, the Poles approximately 1,000,000 and the French only slightly less.

Also impressed are an estimated 100,000 Jews picked up in occupied territories and sent to mines along the Polish-German frontier.

The great majority of foreign workers were earmarked for farms and were parcelled out among German landowners just as though they were slaves. In industry as a whole, only 20 per cent are foreigners and many of these are French specialists.

But despite these millions of foreigners, the Nazis still lack possibly 1,000,000 badly needed workers. They are said to be short 500,000 workers in armament industries, 300,000 in agriculture, 150,000 for transportation, and 30,000 miners.

Although the Germans had counted heavily on the Russians, they have not been able to get much work out of them, principally because of the extraordinary number of fatalities among Russian prisoners and the fact that the percentage of skilled workers among the Russians is low.

A confidential source said that of the first 4,000,000 Russians captured by the Germans only 1,500,000 survived the rigors of German prison camps.

There is no Red Cross convention between Germany and Russia, consequently no neutral power looks after the interests of Russian prisoners.

Fatalities among them during the first year of the war in the East reached a high of 15,000 daily, dropped to about 6,000 daily a year ago and now is said to have declined into the hundreds.

The scattering of Russian workers in twos and threes to work on farms and in homes created one of the worst problems for the Germans.

'Military Defeat' Of Reich Required

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 28

Germany is far from internal collapse, Dr. Stefanus F. N. Gie, the Union of South Africa's newly appointed Minister to the United States and for nine years his country's Minister to Germany and Sweden, said today.

"The only way to bring about the collapse of Germany," Dr. Gie told a press conference, "is by military defeat of the German armies."

He described Sweden as feeling closely the "tremors of conflict" and as being "completely with us in sympathy and confidence."

Dr. Gie succeeds Ralph W. Close, who resigned last year as the Union's Minister to the United States.

Call for Frenchmen

MADRID, Feb. 28 (AP)—The German Navy has decided to dip into the French manpower barrel to seek crews for German naval craft in order to free Nazi seamen for submarine service.

Until now the Germans never have taken Frenchmen into the Navy, but the Pariser Zeitung, Nazi official organ in France, announced that Frenchmen between 17 and 45 may join the Germany Navy "while retaining their French nationality."

"Such volunteers will enjoy the same benefits of food, pay, and lodging as their German comrades," it added.

Flier's Hobby

Associated Press

United States Pilot Embroiders in Spare Time

Lieut. (j. g.) Lloyd Milligan of Fredonia, Kan., bites off a piece of thread as he works at his hobby—embroidery. A torpedo-plane pilot on an aircraft carrier in the Central Pacific, he has been over Taroa and Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands. He took up his hobby to pass his time while waiting in the ready room, from which pilots are ready to leave on a moment's notice.

Tension Rises in Balkans As War Clouds Approach

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Feb. 28—Reports from the Balkans all underline the tension and indecision existing within the Axis satellite countries of Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary.

The worry being caused by the present course of the war is showing itself increasingly clearly in official statements directed toward the civilian population in these countries and toward the Allies.

Much of this Axis propaganda is of a contradictory kind which indicates a bad conscience.

This is particularly true of Bulgarian efforts to convince the world it is justified in holding those parts of Greece and Yugoslavia which it seized during the period of German successes and in which it has been conducting a reign of terror equaling that of the Germans.

Thus the Bulgarian Lawyers Guild has just issued a long statement in which it asserts in one sentence that "Bulgaria has announced that in the present world conflict it does not aspire to possess foreign soil," but in the next declares that Thrace, Macedonia, and Dobrja, seized from Greece and Rumania, will never be given up.

Having said this and also forgetting that Bulgaria has declared war against the United States and Britain, the lawyers aver that recent bombings of Sofia, Skoplje, Vrattsa, and Dupnitsa by thte Allies violate all international laws.

Bulgarian Campaign

Such statements are seen here as part of a strenuous and carefully organized Bulgarian campaign to convince the Allies that Bulgaria has a legitimate claim on areas it has seized, despite the fact that the central authorities assert they are almost completely Greek in population, culture, and language. Bulgarian efforts in this direction have grown sharper with each new Axis defeat.

Meanwhile, Bulgaria appears to be still concerned over air-raid damage, since the military commander of Sofia has just forbidden anyone except official photographers to take pictures in the vicinity of the bombed Capital.

Similar concern soon may be felt in Hungary, since the Government there is publicly admitting plans already laid to remove certain institutions and offices from Budapest should the need arise.

The Government's announcement that it "will not leave the Capital under any circumstances, not even in the case of immediate danger," is interpreted here as a statement designed simply to calm public concern.

Impossible Pledge

It is pointed out that no government could seriously pledge itself never to leave the City, particularly in view of the fact that many German Government departments are known to have left powerfully guarded Berlin.

It has been learned that Bucharest has been forced to give stringent orders that nobody is to leave the Russian-menaced Province of Bessarabia without official authorization.

This confirms previous reports that Rumanians in this Province claimed by the Russians and which is directly threatened by the Soviet armies advancing across the Ukraine, has been trying to cross the Prut River into central and southern Rumania.

It is believed that one of the reasons behind Government orders is prompted by German demands that the best Rumanian roads be kept clear of military traffic.

A Hungarian news agency also reports a little item which gives good insight into present conditions within the Axis. It declares the first exchange of Hungarian for Rumanian prisoners has just taken place. This strange occurrence by two nations which are supposed to be Allies does not go very far, however, since only 25 Hungarians and 27 Rumanians were involved in this latest proof of Axis "solidarity."

Nation's Editor Honored in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—A large gathering, representing varied shades of liberal opinion, formed here last night to do honor to Freda Kirchwey, editor and publisher of the Nation, at a dinner marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of her association with the magazine and "in recognition of her services to the liberal cause in America."

President Roosevelt topped the list of prominent persons who sent personal tributes to Miss Kirchwey. Others included Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Weldell Willkie.

Speakers included Thurman Arnold, Associate Judge of the United States Court of Appeals and formerly Special Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division; Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress; the Rev. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, President of Union Theological Seminary; Dorothy Thompson, and Miss Kirchwey.

A fund was presented to Miss Kirchwey which she said would be used in part by the Nation to fight for a progressive program and to report the forthcoming presidential campaign, which she said, "will lay in the lines of America's course for the rest of the war and for the whole reconstruction period."

NLRB Champions Older Labor Pacts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board told Congress on Feb. 26 that a prohibition against invalidation of labor contracts which are more than three months old had protected contracts reached by collusive action and overriden the principle of majority rule.

The board reported it conducted 4,153 elections in the year to determine collective bargaining representatives. Valid votes were cast by 1,126,501 workers, it said, 82 per cent of them from unions.

Affiliates of the American Federation of Labor participated in 2,018 elections, winning 1.398 and receiving 267,118 votes. Affiliates of the C. I. O. participated in 2.350 elections, winning 1,766 and receiving 515,271 votes. Unaffiliated unions participated in 745 elections, winning 416 and receiving 140,780 votes.

Russia Decorates Supply Corps Men

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP)—Russia's important supply line for American supplies through Iran has reached such a point of performance that the Government had been decorating Supply Corps engineers for their work in speeding supplies to the front. Thirty-eight more Russians have been awarded the Red Star for their work.

Pledge to British Farmers Eases Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 28—The crisis in Britain over farm prices appears to have eased.

The nation consequently heaves a restrained sigh of relief. For although the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Robert S. Hudson, spoke in a recent farm debate in the House of Commons with striking assurance that the war against Germany will be won this year, he stressed that the war with Japan would go on, and famine would threaten the world for several years to come.

Mr. Hudson promised that a guaranteed price level for British farmers would cover harvests until the end of 1947.

But the more immediate causes of the easing of the farm price quarrel are that Mr. Hudson has agreed to reopen discussions with farmers on methods of calculating farm costs; the government is giving a new milk bonus mainly to help small farmers; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Anderson, has promised lenient interpretation of the income tax for small men in agriculture; and the Government has been given an unmistakable warning that the Commons expects a more clear-cut plan for agriculture's future.

Full-Scale Debate Held

These new advantages for farmers are the outcome of the full-scale debate in the House of Commons—the biggest farm debate in many years.

The House was crowded and animated, making the farm community feel that their interests are not being forgotten now that the U-boat menace is receding and the British food situation is less precarious.

British farmers remember how they were called to save Britain in World War I and then forgotten. They answered the call again in this war and, as Mr. Hudson disclosed in Commons, have stepped up home food production 120 per cent above the pre-war level in terms of shipping space.

In 1940 Mr. Hudson promised that farm prices would be adjusted to meet increased costs. Costs have risen since then, and recently Mr. Hudson refused the farmers' claim for adjustment to meet an extra £15,000,000 in wages. The farmers protested that the pledge was broken. Mr. Hudson replied that expansion of production had more than covered the extra costs.

A serious difference then arose over interpretation of Mr. Hudson's pledge and farmers appealed to Prime Minister Churchill who refused to intervene.

Britain, like the United States, is fighting inflation, only on a lesser scale, due to Britain's more tightly contained wartime economy. Subsidies running at about £145,000,000 a year are being paid by the British Government to keep down food prices. But there are strong arguments against further increasing subsidies.

Prices of essential foodstuffs are controlled. But uncontrolled goods are rocketing and some big profits are being made. When chrysanthemums sell for 15s. a half dozen, the farmer feels badly about the 1d. he gets for his cabbage. He doesn't always appreciate that the chrysanthemum market is a very minor affair in the war economy.

The debate hasn't satisfied the farmers that Mr. Hudson has kept his promise. But it has kept the door open for future settlement, and in the meantime small concessions are made to the small man who is the real crux of the problem because there are hard cases on small farms whereas big farms are generally making good profits.

Variance in Circumstances

One's own experience and personal contact with small general farmers shows how little national costing figures mean to them. There are such big variations in circumstances. And these small men after the 20 lean years between the two wars have reason for today looking anxiously toward the future.

As they say, "we've burst ourselves to increase production, we've bought implements and equipment which we would never have bought except for sake of the war effort; we've flogged our land and we can't afford to be let down."

The question then arises whether the small man in agriculture is an economic proposition for the future. Should Britain become predominantly a nation of big or even collective farmers?

Such idea is loudly protested in the press here. The Daily Express contends that the small man, whether in agriculture or business, is the backbone of this nation.

While all these problems are being threshed out here the Government has to keep the farmers up to maximum production. Nothing less than maximum, it is officially pointed out, will be sufficient to meet the threatening world food shortage and the enormous task of postwar relief and rehabilitation.

Pigeons Training in India To Win New Fame in War

SOMEWHERE IN INDIA (AP)—Three pigeons won fame in World War I—one of them for saving the Lost Battalion. This war will undoubtedly have its famous pigeons also.

Right now nearly 300 of the birds are training here in India, learning their way between cloud-covered peaks and over jungle thickness back to the home roost. They hail from Cape Crowder, Missouri, and salute to Lieut. Earl T. Johnson of Pawtucket, R. I., known hereabouts as "that pigeon lieutenant!"

"We are regarded as an emergency signals outfit of the signal corps," he says, "but we are more than a last resort and will prove it here."

Lieutenant Johnson flew pigeons for seven years in the Rhode Island Concourse Club, racing them as far as 600 miles, and enlisted in May, 1942, coming here by way of the officer candidate school at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

These are all homing pigeons capable of 35 to 45 miles an hour average with messages attached, but at times under right conditions they make as much as 70 m. p. h. Carrier pigeons were used in the World War I, but proved not so air-worthy as the carefully bred homings now in vogue.

These are fed a special diet, a pound a week a bird, which is shipped from the United States.

"Combat age" begins at about five months and lasts for years, barring the hazards of war.

"Bombers over Europe carry them for rescue work," Lieutenant Johnson points out, and the birds have carried home the vital locations of wrecked bomb crews. Here they will perform many services for jungle troops.

Radio for MacArthur's Troops

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Feb. 28 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, speaking over a new radio station opened in New Guinea for entertainment of Allied troops, praised his men Feb. 26 for their "fortitude and fighting efficiency" and promised to afford them "that additional comfort which you so richly deserve."

The broadcasts will bring music and other entertainment, and up-to-the-minute news reports to personnel all the way from Saidor, Northwest New Guinea, to Arawe, Southeast New Britain, and in jungle-hidden airdromes of New Guinea.

The Southwest Pacific Commander said that "no campaigns in the history of the war have entailed greater hardships than here," and that "no one appreciates more than I the need of relaxation and recreation to alleviate the hardships and rigors of the field."

General MacArthur said the conditions which heretofore combined to limit recreational features to a minimum had caused him the "gravest anxiety," adding:

"To know what is transpiring in the world, to hear occasionally the tinkle of music and laughter, to feel something of the little familiar things that link us with home—that is what I hope this situation can do for you.

"It will be my earnest desire and effort to more and more ease your service and bring to you in increasing degree that additional comfort which you so richly deserve. The way before us is long and hard but with God's help which has so richly blessed and guided us in the past we will finally come to the glory of the end."

OPA Establishes City Affairs Unit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The setting up of an Office of Price Administration Municipal Affairs Committee to consider "all problems that arise from the impact of OPA regulations" on city and town governments was announced yesterday by Price Administrator Chester Bowles.

Mr. Bowles will serve as chairman of the new committee, which is composed of top officials from all OPA operating departments.

"A spirit of mutual respect and co-operation between OPA and city governments is of utmost importance if "black markets" are to be eliminated, prices held down and inflation dangers avoided," Mr. Bowles said.

Mr. Bowles said he had instructed OPA regional and district offices not to take into court any case in which a state, city, or town government clashed with an OPA regulation, until they consult with the national office.

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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

More Surprises and Fun

By Carolyn Haywood

Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc. Illustrated by the Author

When it was time to go to the Halloween party, Penny and Patsy asked if they could go by themselves. It wasn't very far, so their mothers agreed that they could walk over alone.

"But we will come for you," said Penny's mother. "We will be there at nine o'clock."

"Okay!" said Penny, as the two bears went out of the door.

They trotted down the street and their mothers watched them, until the children turned the corner. They couldn't tell which was Penny and which was Patsy.

As the children turned the corner, they came upon Mike, a great big police dog. Mike belonged to Mr. Turner, a friend of Penny's daddy. Penny and Patsy both loved Mike and Mike was very fond of the children. But Mike didn't know the children at all, now that they were dressed like bears. To him, they were just strange animals that he had never seen before. And Mike didn't like strange animals. He let out a low growl.

Penny and Patsy stood still. "Hello, Mike," said Penny. But it didn't sound at all like Penny's voice.

Mike was sure he didn't like the strange animals now, so he let out a terrific bark.

"He doesn't know us," said Patsy. "Let's run home."

"No," said Penny. "He'll run after us and he might catch us. Daddy always says, you mustn't act scared."

The two bears huddled together against a stone wall. They were both trembling.

"But, I am scared," said Patsy, beginning to cry.

Mike was barking furiously, now.

"I'll take off my head," said Penny. "Then he'll see who I am. Here, Patsy, you undo the zipper."

Patsy undid the zipper and Penny took off the bear's head.

"See, Mike! It's Penny."

Mike kept his eyes on the head in Penny's hands and went right on barking.

"I want to go home," cried Patsy.

Penny laid the bear's head down on the stone wall. Then Mike came up to Penny as he always had, wagging his tail.

Bears Without Heads

Penny patted Mike on the head. "See," said Penny, "he was scared of the bear's head."

Then Mike turned to Patsy and began barking as hard as ever.

"Oh, Penny!" cried Patsy, "pull my zipper, quick. I'll take off my head, too."

Penny pulled Patsy's zipper and Patsy took off her head. But Mike wouldn't stop barking until Patsy put her head on the stone wall beside Penny's.

Then Mike stopped barking and began to wag his tail. He sniffed at Patsy and she put out her hand and patted his head.

"See, Mike, it's just Patsy," said Penny.

"Now, we'd better hurry," said Penny, "or we'll be late for the party."

Penny reached out for the bear's head. As he did so, Mike let out a low growl. Penny drew back his hand.

Mike began to growl and bark at the two heads sitting on the wall.

"Oh, dear!" said Patsy, "now he won't let us have our heads. We'll never get to the party."

"Let's get Mr. Turner," said Penny.

The two children went up to Mr. Turner's front door and rang the bell. In a moment, Mr. Turner opened the door.

"Well! Well!" said Mr. Turner, when he saw Penny and Patsy. "What are you supposed to be?"

"We're both Chocolate," said Penny.

"Chocolates!" exclaimed Mr. Turner. "What kind of chocolates? Sweet chocolates or bitter chocolates?"

"Bears!" said Patsy.

"Bears!" exclaimed Mr. Turner.

"Mike's got our heads," said Penny.

"Mike's got your heads!" exclaimed Mr. Turner.

"Yes, he won't let us pick them up," said Patsy. "And we're going to be late for the party."

Mr. Turner didn't quite know what the children were talking about, but he went with them to the stone wall. There was Mike, barking and snarling at the bear heads.

Mr. Turner took Mike by the collar. "Lay off those heads," he said. Then he led Mike into the house and closed the door on him.

When Mr. Turner returned, the children had put on their heads and fastened each other's zippers. When Mr. Turner saw them, he laughed very hard.

"Well, that beats everything!" he shouted. "Why, I don't know which is Patsy and which is Penny! You look exactly alike. I declare, you could fool your own mothers."

Humpty Dumpty

The children started for Tommy's house at a run. When they arrived, the door was opened by Humpty Dumpty. When he saw the two bears, he laughed until he shook up and down.

Humpty Dumpty led them down some stairs to a big cellar playroom. It was very gay with stripes of orange paper. Big orange balloons bobbed against the ceiling.

Eight or ten children were sitting, as quiet as mice, on the floor. They were all dressed in gay costumes and wearing false faces.

The two bears sat down beside each other. Next to Penny sat a very tiny old witch. She had a broom and held a toy black cat in her lap. Next to the witch was Red Riding-Hood. Beside her was someone dressed like the wolf and wearing a false face with a very long snout.

On the opposite side of the room sat Little Bo-Peep and a cowboy, an Indian in a big headdress of feathers, a fairy and a clown. Over in a corner, all alone, sat Blue Beard. His beard was so long it touched the floor.

Then the door bell rang and Humpty Dumpty left the room.

He returned with a little boy, carrying a candle. As soon as he got in the room, he put the candle down on the floor and jumped over it. Then all of the children knew that he was

"Jack be nimble, Jack be quick,
Jack jump over the candlestick."

Jack sat down beside the two bears.

Then Humpty-Dumpty said, "Now we will guess who everyone is."

As soon as he said this, Penny knew that Humpty-Dumpty was Tommy's daddy. He could tell from his voice.

It was great fun, guessing who each child was. As each one became known, he took off his mask. There was a great deal of laughing and shouting.

Finally everyone was known but the two bears. And how Penny and Patsy giggled, inside of their bear heads.

"I think they are Patsy and Penny," said Sally Andrews, the old witch.

"I'm sure they are," said Tommy. "But I don't know which is Penny and which is Patsy."

"Make them each say something," said Robert Jameson, the cowboy. "We can tell them by their voices."

"All right," said Mr. Robbins. "Say, 'I'm little brown bear.'"

Penny and Patsy each said, "I'm a little brown bear." But they sounded exactly alike. All of the children screamed with laughter.

Prizes for the Best

Mr. Robbins said, they would have to "Give it up." So the bears took off their heads and Penny and Patsy each received a prize for the best Halloween costume.

The evening passed very quickly. The children bobbed for apples in a big tub and played several games. Then they all sat down on the floor and had ice cream and pretzels.

Just as Penny finished his ice cream, he had an idea. He rushed over to Patsy and whispered something in her ear, Patsy giggled. "Oh, yes! Let's!" she said. "That will be fun!"

When Patsy's and Penny's mother arrived, the two little bears had their heads on again. They said "Goodby" to Tommy and his mother and father and thanked them for the lovely party. Then they trotted home beside their mothers.

The children did a great deal of giggling and whispering on the way.

"You certainly are full of giggles," said Penny's mother.

"I still don't know which is which," said Patsy's mother. "I just hope I get the right bear tonight."

There were more giggles from the bears.

When they reached Penny's house, his mother said, "Say good night to Patsy."

The children called, "Good night" and went in their front doors. They were both still giggling.

"Run right upstairs, now, Penny," said his mother. "It is late. I'll help you out of your costume."

When they reached Penny's room, his mother sat down on the edge of his bed. She pulled the zipper and lifted the bear's head. There, to her great surprise, was Patsy!

By this time, Patsy was laughing so hard she fell right over on the bed. She laughed and laughed.

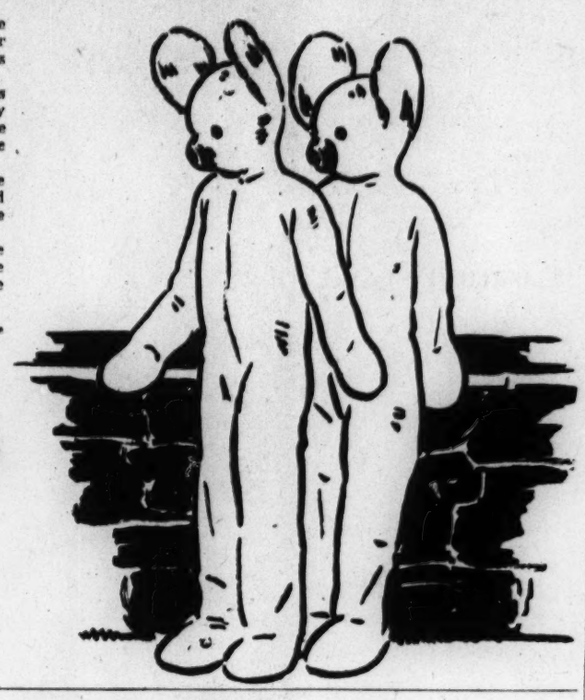
Penny's mother laughed too. "Well, that was a surprise!" she said. "I wonder whether your mother has found out that she has the wrong bear?"

In a few moments, Patsy's mother came in with Penny. They were laughing, too. "I would like to exchange this little bear," she said.

The two children rolled on the bed, laughing. "Oh, boy!" cried Penny. "Have we had fun! We fooled everybody!"

"Yes," shrieked Patsy. "We fooled everybody! And didn't we scare Mike! Oh, boy! Wasn't he scared!"

(Next Monday—"Penny Earns Some Pennies.")



Stories You Will Like

Book Reviews

Two distinguished authors, Babette Deutsch and Avrahm Yarmolinsky, have created a robust and delightful adaptation of the satire, "The Steel Flea," by the skillful manipulation of Nicholas Leskov's text. Generously seasoned with wit and humor, this tale of the amazing mechanical flea will amuse boys and girls as well as their elders.

Mstislav Dobujinsky, the well known Russian artist, has illustrated it with amusing drawings. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York. $1.50.

Eleanor Lattimore, whose "Little Pear" has become a general favorite with small children, has added "Peachblossom" to a long list of stories about China for younger boys and girls.

The war in China as experienced by a small girl who finds quiet and safety as well as her own aunt in a home for refugee children makes a charming story for little girls. It is illustrated with line drawings by the author. Published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.

Lui Fen walked with a fine pride as he made his way from the potter's shop to the small room at the back, for he was carrying "Perfect Little Teapot." So begins Estelle Urbahn's "The Tangled Web," which tells of Lui Fen, the orphan apprentice who broke his master's most priceless possession.

It is a quiet little story of a boy's courage written with authenticity and charm. Frank Lieberman has illustrated the book with attractive drawings in black and white. Published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. $1.75.

Robert Bright's amusing "Travels of Ching," reviewed on the Page for Children on Nov. 29 is bringing quick laughter to the lips of small children. Concern, amusement and satisfaction are expressed in rapid succession as they turn the pages of this little book bound in fire-cracker red. Published by Wm. A. Scott, New York. $1.25.

Helen A. Masten

Librarian in charge of the Central Children's Room, The New York Public Library.

Do You Like Series?

Six new books have been added to the excellent biographical series of famous Americans, written especially for third to fifth graders. They are all illustrated in black and white, are printed in large, bold type, have good story-telling quality and are accurate in detail. The following are the new titles, all published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, $1.50 each: "Alec Hamilton: The Little Lion," by Helen Higgins; "Hoosier Boy: James Whitcomb Riley," by Minnie Belle Mitchell; "Young Stonewall: Tom Jackson," by Helen Albee Monsell; "George Washington: Boy Leader," by Augusta Stevenson; "Mark Twain: Boy of Old Missouri," by Miriam E. Mason; "Andy Jackson: Boy Soldier," by Augusta Stevenson.

"Shark Hole," by Nora Burglon, with pictures by Cyrus Leroy Baldridge, is a mystery story having present-day Hawaii for its setting. There's plenty of action and excitement in the unraveling of the thread of mystery that concerns the disappearing of cattle, a baby found on the schoolhouse steps, the cliff that moved, and other queer doings. Here also is a true picture of Hawaii, a land of coral reefs, lava fields, sugar cane, its mixture of races, its old and new ways of living. Published by Holiday House, New York. $2.25.

Danny Was an Actor

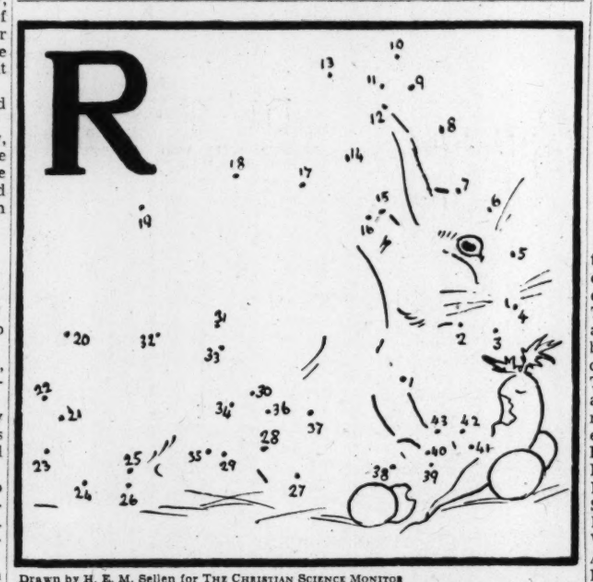
Movie fans will be interested in "Spotlight for Danny," by Lorraine and Jerrold Beim, with pictures by Corinne Malvern. Reading about Danny's experiences as an actor in a moving picture at the studio in California, boys and girls will get a "boy's-eye view" of Hollywood and a peek at what goes on behind the scenes in the motion picture industry. Published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $1.75.

"Country-Stop," by Carolyn Bailey, with gay illustrations in color by Grace Paull, is grand reading any time. The book takes its name from a small station on the branch railway where the train will stop if you ask it. In that New Hampshire country, Ann, when she was almost nine, while her parents were traveling, spent a year with her Great-granny Brown, on a farm. This charming book tells you about all the people she came to know—Timothy-of-the-Next-Farm, Miss Keturah, Mr. R. F. D. Winkle, and of the happy times she had in this friendly, neighborly New England community. Published by The Viking Press, New York. $2.

Rhymes and Pictures

"In & Out" is a delightful collection of verses by Tom Robinson, illustrated beautifully, understandingly and in her own charming manner by Marguerite De Angeli. Altogether this is a lovely gift volume. Here are gay rhymes about everyday things, about nature and family that little children ask about constantly and will find answers satisfying to them as they read or have the verses read to them. This book is published by The Viking Press, New York. $2.50.

F. B. S.



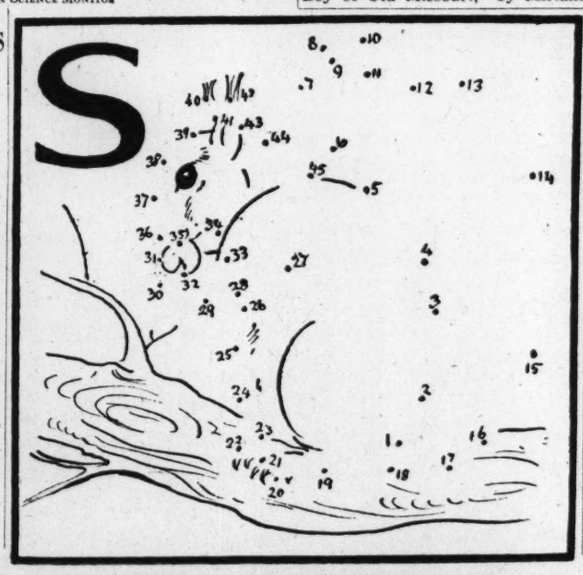
Drawn by H. E. M. Sellen for The Christian Science Monitor

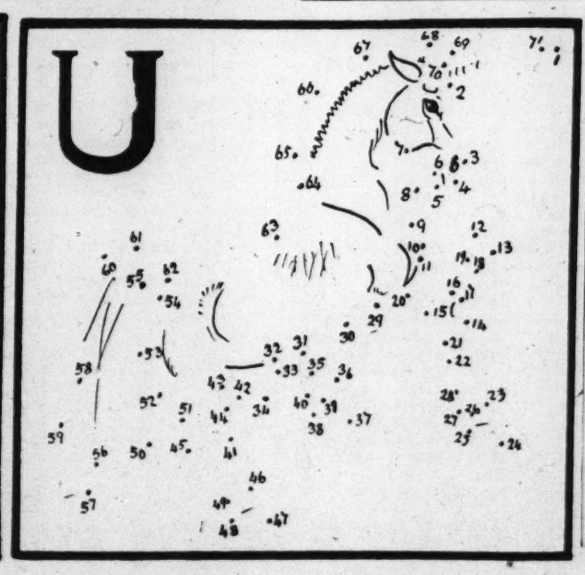
Hidden Animals Alphabet

What animals are hiding in these squares? The letters will give you a hint, but by following the numbered dots you will find the answers to the question. Make a careful pencil line from 1 to 2; then go on to 3, and so on up to the highest number in the square. When your pencil has finished its work, you will find a beautiful creature in each square.

One of our young readers has been outlining these drawings very carefully and then cutting out the squares for a scrapbook she is making to send overseas. Have you colored any of your finished pictures? We hope you too will write and tell us how you are enjoying these hidden animals.

(Watch for more Hidden Animals next Monday)





Train Whistle

I heard the whistle of
A train going by,
Woo-woo, woo—woo,
Very clear and high.

Woo-woo went the whistle
As it ran down the track,
And I will hear it blowing
When the train comes back.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

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Summer Camps for boys and girls are advertised on the Page For Children of The Christian Science Monitor, Mondays, and on the Page For Young People, Thursdays. If you do not see the advertisement you are looking for, use the coupon below, and we will send you all the information we can.

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FOR GIRLS.....GRADE IN SCHOOL.....

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ADDRESS.....

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Address inquiry to School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept., The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston 15, Mass.

Court Holds Pay Contract No Barrier to Bargaining

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that an employer is required by the National Labor Relations Act to bargain collectively with a union, regardless of contracts reached with individual employees.

Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson delivered the 8-1 decision which upheld the main provisions of a National Labor Relations Board order directing the J. I. Case Company of Rock Island, Ill., to bargain with the International Union, Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.

The majority opinion said it was "the very purpose" of the NLRB law to supersede the terms of separate agreements with those which "reflect the strength and bargaining power and serve the welfare of the group.

Milk Producers Win

In a 6-2 decision by Associate Justice Stanley Reed, the Court also decided in effect in favor of milk producers who complained about an Agriculture Department order permitting milk co-operatives to charge them for their marketing services.

The High Court set aside a decision of the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia which had dismissed the producers' challenge of the Department order. Associate Justices Hugo L. Black and Felix Frankfurter dissented.

The order in question applied to the Greater Boston marketing area. Delbert O. Stark and four other producers who are not members of co-operatives questioned its validity.

OPA Ruling

In another decision affecting a Government agency, the Court ruled that an injunction prohibiting a merchant from future violations of OPA regulations need not be issued simply because the Price Administrator asked for it.

The unanimous opinion set aside a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that the Emergency Price Control Act makes such an injunction mandatory when requested on the basis of past violations.

Specifically, the decision by Associate Justice William O. Douglas applied to the Hecht Company, a Washington department store, which acknowledged price violations but said they were unintentional.

The Supreme Court sent the case back to the Circuit Court to determine whether the District Court "abused its discretion" in dismissing the original OPA complaint.

Mistake by Typist Gives Treasury Job

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—A Treasury typist's error gave that department, the luggage trade, and the telephone company a workout recently.

The Treasury announcement on application of the excise taxes in the new revenue bill, passed over President Roosevelt's veto, showed the increase in luggage rates as going into effect March 1.

Actually the new rate, 20 per cent at retail instead of the former 10 per cent manufacturers' levy, applies with other excise increases April 1, Treasury officials said, but they didn't say it in time to head off a deluge of queries and protests.

The new rate applies on toilet cases, purses and wallets as well as trunks, suitcases, and such.

Steel Mill Operations Resumed in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 28 (AP) — Operations in five mills of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation slowly began to return to normal last night as the huge Clairton coke works, shut down by a strike of several hundred workers Feb. 26, returned to capacity production.

At least 90 open hearth furnaces and 20 blast furnaces, the company said, were cooled down when the supply of gas and tar, furnished by the coke works, was cut sharply by the walkouts Feb. 26.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Victoria

South Melbourne (First Church, Melbourne): Town Hall, Bank Street, 8:15 p. m., April 27.

England

Bedfordshire

Bedford: Corn Exchange, 7:30 p. m., April 17.

Cheshire

Sandbach: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., March 28.

Stockport: Centenary Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 20.

Lancashire

Liverpool (First Church): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 7 p. m., March 31.

London

London (Eighth Church): Church Building, Acre Lane, Brixton, S. W. 2, 3 p. m., April 10.

London (Thirteenth Church): 6:30 p. m., April 11.

Nottinghamshire

Mansfield: Grand Cinema, Leeming Street, 3 p. m., April 16.

Yorkshire

Leeds (First Church): Victoria Hall, Town Hall, 6:30 p. m., April 3.

British West Indies

Trinidad

Port of Spain (First Church): Princes' Building, 8:30 p. m., March 10.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Phillips High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 7.

Fairhope: Fairhope Public High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 5.

Arkansas

Monticello: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 7.

California

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 7.

Los Angeles (Eighth Church): Wednesday Progressive Club House, 16121 Orchard Avenue near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 3 p. m., March 5.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., March 6.

Oakdale: Methodist Church, F and Church Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: High School Auditorium, North Nevada and East Platte Avenues, 8 p. m., March 7.

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, East Bayaud Avenue and South Grant Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

Connecticut

Bristol: Church Edifice, 51 High Street, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

New Britain: Robert J. Vance School, Shuttlemeadow Avenue and Vance Street, 3:15 p. m., March 5.

New London: Methodist Church, State and Huntington Streets, 8 p. m., March 7.

District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1220 L Street, N. W., 8:05 p. m., March 10. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340kc.

Florida

Daytona Beach: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 6.

Jacksonville Beach: Fletcher High School, 3 p. m., March 5.

Lakeland: Church Edifice, East Walnut Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

Sanford: South Side Primary School, Fourteenth Street between Magnolia and Palmetto Avenues, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

Winter Haven: Church Edifice, Avenue L, NW, near Sixth Street, 8 p. m., March 9.

Idaho

Blackfoot: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

Illinois

Edwardsville: Edwardsville High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., March 5.

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

Indiana

Plymouth: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 10.

Iowa

Ames: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 5.

Council Bluffs: Church Edifice, Washington Avenue at First Street, 8 p. m., March 6.

Fairfield: Church Edifice, 300 East Burlington Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

Kansas

Great Bend: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 10.

Kentucky

Covington (auspices Society, Latonia): Covington Public Library Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 9.

Lexington: Henry Clay High School Auditorium, East Main and Walton Avenue, 8 p. m., March 10.

Louisville (auspices Churches and Society): Memorial Auditorium, Fourth and Kentucky Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 10.

Louisiana

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 6.

New Orleans (First Church): New Orleans Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 10.

Massachusetts

Framingham: Lincoln Junior High School Hall, Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., March 9.

Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., March 6.

Winchester: Winchester Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 7.

Worcester (First Church): Atwood Hall, Clark University, Downing and Woodland Streets, 3 p. m., March 5.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue at Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 6.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

St. Paul (Second Church): St. Paul Auditorium Theater, entrance on Fifth Street, 3:30 p. m., March 5.

Mississippi

Natchez: Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 8.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 9.

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 5.

Nebraska

Arcadia: Gayety Theater, 8 p. m., March 6.

Grand Island (First Church): Majestic Theater, 216 West Second Street, 8 p. m., March 7.

McCook: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 5.

York: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., March 9.

New York

Jamestown: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 875 Main Street, East, 8:15 p. m., March 10.

Ohio

Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., March 10.

Lakewood: Church Edifice, 15422 Detroit Avenue, 8 p. m., March 9.

Newark: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

Toledo (First Church): Macomber Vocational High School, 8 p. m., March 9.

Warren: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 9.

Oklahoma

Clinton: High School Auditorium, Tenth and Orient, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

El Reno: Christian Church, London and South Barker, 8 p. m., March 7.

Norman: Fine Arts Building, University of Oklahoma, 3 p. m., March 5.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Athens and Linwood Avenues, 8:15 p. m., March 11.

Easton: Easton High School Auditorium, Northampton and Twelfth Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 5.

York: William Penn Senior High School, 8:15 p. m., March 9.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Ellis Auditorium, Poplar and Main Streets, 3 p. m., March 5.

Texas

Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., March 9.

Fort Worth (Second Church): Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 5.

Houston (First Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 8 p. m., March 10.

Houston (Society, Colored): The Emancipation Park Recreation Club House, 3018 Dowling Street, 3 p. m., March 5.

Lubbock: Church Edifice, 2202 Broadway, 8 p. m., March 6.

Paris: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., March 5.

Utah

Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple, 8 p. m., March 9.

Virginia

Arlington (Society): Auditorium, Washington-Lee High School, 4035 Thirteenth Street North, 3:30 p. m., March 5.

Richmond: Thomas Jefferson High School Auditorium, 4100 West Grace Street, 8:15 p. m., March 9.

Washington

Spokane (First Church): Church Auditorium, South 330 Post Street, 3 p. m., March 5.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Joint lecture): Milwaukee Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 9.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16, 30.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on March 26, May 28.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on April 23, June 25.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 890kc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16, 30.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 890kc, on March 26, April 23.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on March 5, 12.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 26, May 21.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, 1040kc, on March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16, 30.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16, 30.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on March 19, April 16.

Russians Nearing Key Rail Center

Continued from Page

forces striking down from the north were within 10 miles of Pskov, and that Hitler had ordered his troops to hold out there "to the last man."

Southeast of Pskov, the Russians said they smashed ahead westward over heavily mined roads, encircling the town of Bezhanitsy, 53 miles west of Kholm, and seizing it after hand-to-hand struggles. A little farther south the fortified station of Pushtoshka, on the railway running west from Novosokolniki, was captured after the Germans were blasted out of pillboxes, the communiqué declared.

The various advances ranged up to 10 miles or more, with the liberated communities including 60 north and northeast of Pskov, more than 100 west of Kholm, and more than 50 west and northwest of Novosokolniki.

Gen. Markian Popov's forces after passing Pushtoshka—30 miles west of Novosokolniki and 40 miles east of the Latvian frontier—were reported to have broken the Velikaya River line just northwest of Pushtoshka.

A Pravda dispatch said they also had left behind them to the northeast a water line of numerous rivers and ponds where the Nazis had hoped to check the Soviet advance. This water line, southwest of Loknya, was bypassed from the north and south and "annulled," it added, and beyond that sector the Red Army was spreading out along a network of good roads.

The Germans now were attempting to break off contact and reorganize their defenses, Pravda said, but the Russians, harassing them constantly, were defeating Nazi efforts to disengage.

The advance was facilitated by complete clearing of the Dno-Novosokolniki railroad, main lateral line of communication just behind the front.

Farther south, German successes at the tip of the Russian spearhead in the Lutsk sector (in old Poland) appeared definitely halted after gaining initial successes that subsequently were lost.

The German communiqué indicated a new gain southward by the Russians on this deep salient, saying Nazi forces had thrown back Red Army counterattacks near Yampol. There is a Yampol 27 miles southwest of Ostrog, one of the large Soviet-held towns on the southern edge of the penetration into old Poland.

Describing the fighting on the Baltic front, a Pravda dispatch quoted a captured German officer as saying his unit had been forced to defend a wide sector ordinarily manned by much larger forces. He said the Soviets attacked in small groups, filtering through enemy lines to cut communications and open the way for advance of their main forces.

Finland:

Helsingfors Bombed By Russian Planes

A Russian aerial force variously estimated to include from 100 to 200 planes raided Helsingfors on the night of Feb. 26 and at least 30 fires were said to be blazing in the Finnish Capital, reports reaching Stockholm said.

Seven hours after the alarm sounded, Helsingfors' commercial communication facilities still were closed. The Finnish city of Abo also was without telephone contact from 9:30 to 10:30 on the night of Feb. 26, indicating that an alarm had been sounded there.

Finnish informants estimated that the Russians carried out the attack with 200 bombers. Reports reaching the Swedish press placed the size of the raiding force at approximately 100 planes. Russian planes were said to have penetrated to the center of the capital.

The attack came as the Finnish Government was reported considering Russian armistice terms.

A short time after the Finnish raid was reported, antiaircraft guns in the Stockholm area went into action against an unidentified plane that flew high over the Bromma airport on the southwestern outskirts of the city.

No incidents were reported, however, in Stockholm itself, which had a mysterious bombing on Feb. 22.

Previous reports had put the number of Russian planes at 600, ascribing to a refugee the estimate that more than 70 per cent of the buildings had been destroyed or damaged.

New German Gun Has Unusual Power

By the Associated Press

With the Fifth Army on the Cassino Front, Feb. 25. Delayed

The Germans have a new 17-centimeter (6.69-inch) gun mounted on a railway car that outranges any Allied artillery pieces in action here, an Allied officer said today.

This gun has a high muzzle velocity but its shell is not so heavy as those thrown by larger Allied guns, he said, adding that the Allies generally have superiority over the Germans in artillery on the Cassino front.

The Germans also apparently have developed a new powder that is said to give off practically no flash—an advantage at night when gun flashes reveal location of artillery. The German powder does give off a maximum of smoke, however, and has no more power than ordinary powder.

Convoy:

Huge U. S. Force Reaches Britain

A convoy hauling one of the greatest contingents of United States troops ever to cross the Atlantic has arrived in England with thousands of reinforcements for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's invasion army massing in the British Isles.

It is not permitted to disclose the exact number of troops that landed, but all are highly trained and ready for combat.

[This dispatch was heavily censored.]

The convoy crossed without a single attack from enemy U-boats. A series of severe storms caused some discomfort among the troops. The Americans brought their own equipment, including all the newest weapons available for combat.

The troops were dispersed rapidly among American bases scattered from one end of the islands to the other.

They included armored and mechanized groups and specialist units of many types. Many land and carrier-based fighter planes were aboard.

Naval officials on both sides of the Atlantic expressed amazement at the recent lack of submarine attacks. Apparently the Germans have few U-boats to repel the invasion and have chosen to keep them near home.

Some thought the U-boat commanders as a group had lost their nerve months ago. All agree the subs now refuse to attack strongly protected convoys.

Nazi Air Power:

Loss of 644 Planes Blow to Hitler

Destruction of at least 644 German fighter planes in last week's aerial attacks on Nazi industry cut Hitler's available aircraft almost to the point where he soon must depend chiefly on new output from his badly battered production centers, it was estimated unofficially.

But whether Hitler could expect much help there was a big question. The weight of at least 18,000 tons of bombs dropped in 13 massive raids in this unprecedented offensive indicated that a large percentage of Nazi plane productive capacity was wiped out.

At least 15 major German aircraft production centers were attacked in the week-long bombing drive.

A recapitulation of official communiqués shows that five United States 8th Air Force operations during the week accounted for 439 of the 644 German planes known destroyed.

The remaining 205 fell before the guns of the Italy-based 15th Air Force in four thrusts across the Alps against Nazi industry, three of them co-ordinated with the Eighth's operations from Britain.

Over and above the 644 total are German fighters that may have been downed by the RAF during four major night operations last week. British Air Ministry communiqués gave no figures.

The Allied air forces lost 387 heavy bombers and 37 fighters in the forays into Germany, incomplete statistics in the communiqués show.

Dispatches from Allied headquarters in Italy said that reconnaissance photographers disclosed almost total destruction of the Prufening aircraft factory at Regensburg from a co-ordinated attack by the Eighth and 15th Air Forces Feb. 25. Photographs also showed heavy damage to the Obertraubling aircraft factory at Regensburg, hit by Liberators of the 15th on Feb. 22.

Italy:

Fighting Increases On Moletta River

A sharp increase in fighting in the past two days along headwaters of the Moletta River southwest of Carroceto was announced as artillery duelling rose in intensity along the Anzio battle front.

Allied headquarters said British troops in that sector had stormed and captured two buildings the Germans had converted into strong points. Comparative quiet has existed heretofore along the Moletta, which empties into the sea 11 miles above Anzio and extends almost due east to within a mile of Via Anziate, the highway running from Anzio to Carroceto and Rome.

Simultaneously with the increase in artillery fire, an American cruiser, standing close to shore, poured shells into German gun positions.

Persistent German efforts to infiltrate through ravines south of Carroceto were frustrated by American artillery, a headquarters announcement said.

Although adverse weather hampered both ground and air operations Feb. 27, Allied patrols probed German lines on both the main Fifth Army and Eighth Army fronts and A-36's dive-bombed airfields in the Rome area. They scored 16 hits on the docks at Ladispoli, a little port north of the Tiber.

South Pacific:

Rabaul Shelled By U. S. Warships

American warships steamed under the guns of Japan's once-vaunted fortress of Rabaul on New Britain Island Feb. 25 and hurled salvo after salvo into shore installations. Heavy and medium bumbers followed up with a 112-ton bombing.

The destroyer group under Commander Edmund B. Taylor drew only sporadic fire from enemy batteries. This was quickly silenced by the destroyers' bombardment which caused explosions and fires which were visible far out at sea.

Bombers based in the Solomons, covered by Corsairs and Lightnings, then came in two waves and caused considerable damage to airport runways, dispersal areas, and other installations.

Only light antiaircraft fire was encountered and for the sixth straight day the enemy sent up no intercepting planes.

The latest strike followed two destroyer raids in New Ireland waters on Feb. 24. Capt. Rodger W. Simpson commanded the first destroyer group which sank a large freighter in Isabel Channel off New Hanover Island before turning toward shore to shell the big base of Kavieng itself.

Capt. Ralph Earle, Jr., led the second destroyer group through St. George Channel, narrow waterway separating the enemy-held New Britain and New Ireland Islands, to sink two small coastal vessels and a 200-foot freighter.

While surface craft of the South Pacific Command cruised virtually unmolested through waters once dominated by the Japanese, Mitchell medium bombers of the 5th Air Force ranged across the Bismarck Sea to bomb and strafe airdromes on the Admiralty Islands northwest of Rabaul, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced.

The airmen bombed at will, for there was no fire from the ground and not an enemy interceptor was sighted.

Burma:

Allies Advance On Several Fronts

Allied pressure through the jungles of Burma has pushed the Japanese back on nearly all the fronts scattered along 500 miles from Akyab, to the Hukawng Valley in the north, A Southeast Asia Communiqué reported.

African troops thrust deeper to the south from Kyauktaw, 50 miles north of Akyab, after seizing that point outflanking Buthedaung to the west, but were meeting with increasing enemy resistance.

To the north in the Chin Hills, British troops captured positions in the main Japanese defensive system, the communiqué said, but were forced to withdraw from some of them when the Japanese counterattacked in force.

Still farther north, the Japanese evacuated positions without a fight in the Atwin Yomas Area.

Indo-China:

U. S. Planes Bomb Japanese Ports

A series of sweeps by American sky dragons against Japanese ports in Indo-China resulted in widespread damage to docks and warehouses, destruction of stores and the sinking of at least three ships, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese headquarters announced.

Tourane, Hon-Gay, Campha Port, and Weichow Island in Tonkin Gulf were bombed.

Yugoslavia:

Germans Launch 3-Pronged Drive

Germans have launched a new three-pronged offensive against Venetian Slovenia and the Yugoslav Partisans are resisting violently, a radiocast communiqué of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) said.

The war bulletin, recorded here, also reported heavy fighting in Styria, on the Celje-Maribor railway line.

Strategy on Baltic Front

By a Staff Artist

Russians Converge on Pskov

Arrows show how Russian forces are converging on the great railroad center of Pskov, which commands the southern end of the north-south lake system. Black line shows present position of front.

Military Rule Established For Natives of Kwajalein

Continued from Page 1

in the exercise of my powers and duties to change them."

In the section devoted to establishing United States currency and coinage, Admiral Nimitz announces that Japanese yen will be redeemed at the rate of 20 to the dollar. Anyone wanting to exchange more than 1,000 yen will have to dispose of it by special arrangement with the military government.

Since the Japanese have been paying native labor 10 yen a week (50c), it is not likely that many Micronesians here will be bothered with the 1,000-yen stipulation.

Lieut. Col. Donald T. Winder, a Chicago lawyer who has been named temporary civil affairs administrator, already has put the native men to work on Roi and Namur. No money rate of pay has been established yet. For the time being, the natives are receiving Japanese rice and clothing of which they are in serious need. They also want metal spears and fish nets. As usual, the Americans are making friends with the local population through sign language and shared rations.

Monarchial System

Colonel Winder says the Marshalls natives have a monarchial system under which the chiefs own everything. There is an accompanying caste order which requires the commoners to bow their heads in the presence of the ruling classes.

The natives told Colonel Winder there have been no white missionaries in these islands for a number of years. But the people here are all Christians.

There were 51 natives on Namur when the preparatory American bombing began to be intensified. Two days before the great assault force appeared at Kwajalein, these natives moved seven islands to the south, to await events—undoubtedly a mightily astonished band of Micronesians. Apparently no casualties were inflicted on the local people by the bombardment.

New-Type Chinese Guerrillas Leave Japanese 'All at Sea'

Continued from Page 1

Japanese have just decided to take action against them for a very special reason. That place is the island of Hanian, in the southernmost territory of China—right off the South China Coast.

On that strategic Island, occupied five years ago by the Japanese, thousands of Chinese guerrillas are still holding out.

Opposite Hanian, an equally strategic peninsula juts into the sea. There, too, Chinese land and sea guerrillas are active.

Between the island and peninsula and all along the coast, Allied submarines for some time have done considerable harm to Japanese shipping.

The Japanese are putting two and two together. Chinese guerrillas must be helping Allied submarines. As a result, a few days ago the Japanese landed 1,000 soldiers equipped even with artillery on that small peninsula. But they got a warm reception from the guerrillas.

The Japanese are getting worried about the China coast. They know that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of the United States Fleet in the Central Pacific, meant business when he promised he would push across the Pacific to the China coast and land.

And they must remember a recent example of Allied daring on the Japanese - controlled North China coast. Sailors and officers of an Allied submarine went boldly ashore in broad daylight, bought food in the local markets, and went back to their waiting submarine.

Japan Merges Ship Agencies

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Ocean transportation and shipbuilding agencies in Japan were consolidated Feb. 26 under one official in an effort to meet an increasingly serious shortage resulting from United States naval and aerial attacks on Japanese waterborne transport.

The Tokyo Radio said in a broadcast to Japanese areas that, under a special transportation program approved by Emperor Hirohito, Masao Tajima, President of the Government's Vessels Transportation Corporation, also had been put in charge of the Marine Transportation Bureau.

The Vessels Transportation Corporation is an operating agency for ocean transport, the broadcast explained, while the Marine Transportation Bureau supervises all Japanese shipping activities. The broadcast was reported to the Office of War Information.

The consolidation of the two agencies under Mr. Tajima followed by a week a Japanese Cabinet shake-up that included the naming of Keita Goto as Transportation and Communications Minister.

Declaring that the reorganization was "aimed at solidifying marine transportation affairs on the front line of this field," the Feb. 26 broadcast said that Mr. Tajima's new duties also will give him command of Japan's wooden-ship building program, adopted in an effort to replace shipping losses more rapidly.

The Japanese Mr. Tajima was an official of the Osaka Steamship Company "for a long time" before being called to Government service in 1942, the broadcast said.

Judge Selection By Voters Urged

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—The New York State Chamber of Commerce yesterday urged that the voters of the State be permitted to express an opinion on selection of judges, and at the same time the State Federation of Labor urged restoration of primaries and direct election for all justices of state, county and city courts.

The Chamber's proposal was embodied in a report of the Committee on Law Reform, which said the voters should be consulted on "whether the method suggested by the Governor or some other method should be adopted."

The Committee further resolved that the Legislature be urged to hold hearings and take action "as promptly as possible in furtherance of these objectives."

Ensign of the Waves Sponsors New Destroyer

KEARNY, N. J., Feb. 28 (AP)—An Ensign in the Waves sponsored yesterday the destroyer English, launched at the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company yards in honor of her father, the late Rear Admiral Robert Henry English who had served as commander of the ill-fated Helena.

Ensign Eloise W. English, attached to the Navy Public Relations office in Washington, and her brother, Ensign Robert H. English, Jr., stood at salute as the fighting greyhound slid down the ways. A sister, Eleanor Cornelia English, served as Maid of Honor to the sponsor.

Helicopter Busses Planned After War By Ontario Lines

TORONTO—The Toronto Transportation Commission and the Gray Coach Lines, its subsidiary, have made application to the Dominion Government for permission to use helicopters and other forms of aircraft for an air service immediately after the war.

Existing terminals now used for the Gray Coach Lines will become landing and take-off fields under present plans, and at least one round-trip a day will be made over all routes now served by the coach lines in Ontario and connections to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, New York. The proposed service will be supplementary to existing passenger service, whether by water, rail, or air, it is explained in the application. Additional schedules will be added as rapidly as possible as the demand appears, and equipment becomes available.

The T. T. C. now have a helicopter model and propose to use large passenger-carrying helicopters after the war. The Gray Coach plans to use helicopters or similar aircraft with passenger capacity of not less than seven persons and in all probability with a passenger capacity of at least 12 or 14 persons. Use of such carriers for war work has already established their feasibility and value.

The first routes will connect Toronto with Brantford, Buffalo, Temiskaming, Orillia, Lindsay, London, Owen Sound, Parry Sound and Sault Ste. Marie, with intervening stations.

Canadian Warns Of Competition In Forest Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Prediction of an increased postwar demand for almost every forest product was coupled with the warning that Canada must be prepared to meet keen competition from other countries with great forest resources and national policies adapted to world marketing in an address given by W. Earl Rowe, its President, to a meeting of the Ontario Forest Industries Association.

Wood as one of the most versatile of all raw products will be in great demand after the war for the rebuilding of devastated areas, to fill requirements of printing presses, and for other urgent needs in many countries, he said.

Canada has scarcely grown to appreciate its great heritage of forest resources, he pointed out. No industry has meant so much to the nation and received so little from its treasury, Mr. Rowe declared. The forest resources of the Dominion bring about $300,000,000 in foreign trade to the country every year, representing 20 per cent of the national income from all primary products, he said, but only 2 per cent of the national research appropriation is spent on forest research and forest protection.

War Correspondent Gets Sea Ducking

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP) — Al Binder, correspondent with the United States Fleet for the New York Daily News, recently was plunged into the sea by a wave which struck him as he attempted to jump from a launch to a ship.

He was rescued only after a tense struggle and taken to a military hospital.

He was concerned about just one thing—that his boss, R. G. Shand, assistant managing editor of the News, be informed that he would be out of the hospital in three or four days and would go on with his assignment.

Australian Coal-Output Bill Charts Revolutionary Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 28—If the Federal Government succeeds in passing the wartime coal-production bill now before Parliament, Australia will embark on the most drastic and revolutionary industrial experiment in its history.

The measure gives dictatorial powers to a single coal commissioner, who would have unprecedented statutory authority over mine owners and employees throughout Australia.

Obviously, only very real necessity could justify so complete a handing over of power to one man. Because of that necessity—"to secure increased coal production in the interests of the Commonwealth's defense and the effectual prosecution of the war," as the preamble puts it—it generally is acknowledged that the bill is welcomed.

Safeguards Planned

But doubtless before it finally reaches the statute book, efforts will be made—particularly in the Senate, where the Government lacks a majority until next July—by mine-owning interests to insert safeguards in the bill. Particularly has stress been laid on the need for the coal commissioner to be free from political influence.

In view of the sweeping powers with which he will be armed, this freedom from political bias, whether toward labor or capital, obviously is a first essential.

Two major powers, which it has been proposed be given to the commissioner, are to take over any mine as a going concern for the war's duration, and to make employees in such a mine subject to special fines for absence from work and other offenses against industrial discipline.

Employment Ban

The commissioner also would be empowered to direct that a person shall not be employed in the coal-mining industry. This power is aimed at frivolous troublemakers who hitherto have been regarded as responsible for much of the recurring unrest in the mining industry.

In effect, the Commissioner may take almost any action he feels necessary to step up coal production. If he feels the output of any mine is not so high as it might be, he may require the mine owner to modify the plant or to replace the existing plant by a new one. Since that might mean financial embarrassment for certain owners, the commissioner may make a money advance to the owner. Provision also is made for compensation, should the owner of a mine taken over by the commissioner suffer damage or loss.

But if the operation of the mine under the commissioner's control should result in profits in excess of average profits for a corresponding period within one year immediately preceding the date on which the controller took charge, excess profits are to be paid to a special fund to be used "for the advancement of the coal-mining industry, including social welfare schemes for employees." Into this fund also will go any fines imposed on employees.

Motor Convoy Travels 3,000 Miles to Algiers

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 28 (AP)—A motor convoy led by two Frenchmen, Jean Chanas and Georges Siredey, has arrived here after a pathfinding journey of approximately 3,000 miles from the French Cameroons with truckloads of rice, soap, and coffee destined for Corsica.

Six trucks and one passenger vehicle made up the convoy. The pay loads were so small that transportation costs ran as high as $700 a ton, but M. Chanas said larger convoys would reduce the toll.

The journey started at Yaunde, in the Cameroons. The party traveled through Garva, Kano in British Nigeria, Niamey and Gao on the Niger River, and across the Sahara Desert to Adrar and then to Algiers.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Prelude to Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PRELUDE in music is a preliminary performance, introducing a more important work to follow. It prepares receptive thought, attuned to harmony, to interpret more comprehendingly the main theme. So, a prelude to "winning the peace" among nations and peoples should be composed of ideas adaptable to universal interpretation, introducing a higher order of relationship in which kindred interests may find a responsive chord in the thoughts and aims of men.

The Ten Commandments (see Exodus 20:3-17), when interpreted as a guide to the realization of peace and harmony, are practical, beneficial, and safeguarding to the rights of civilization. All opposed to the machinations of war may ponder how much of turmoil and sorrow could have been avoided if the Ten Commandments had been understood and obeyed by the peoples and representatives of national governments. Their theme misinterpreted, and their keynote of justice ignored, the Ten Commandments have not been sufficiently woven into the fabric of national ideals, and so have been too much neglected by many governments. Neither have they sufficiently become an integral part of individual thought as a pattern for self-government.

* * *

Centuries after Moses received the Commandments on Mount Horeb, Christ Jesus gave to the world the Beatitudes which are the prelude to his Sermon on the Mount (see Matthew, chapters 5, 6, and 7). Herein is revealed the blessedness of spiritual thinking, stressing the importance of our obeying the Commandments in purity of thought, as well as in keeping the letter of the law.

Through parable and precept this great Teacher illustrated the way to a higher order of living in which good motives and acts supersede the mere ritual of righteousness belonging to the scribes and Pharisees. He unveiled sin and its consequences as openly as he revealed the way to heaven (harmony), as being dependent on understanding the divine will of God, good. Recognizing the value of spiritual attainments, he declared, "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God" (Matthew 5:9).

In our time, Mary Baker Eddy, through the revelation of Christian Science, proved the truth taught by Christ Jesus to be a vital healing Science, understandable and available here and now. Like the Master, she taught the omnipresence, omniscience, and omnipotence of God, or good, revealing the creator or First Cause to be Spirit, and His creation to be spiritual, perfect, and eternal. She presented her teachings to the world in a textbook entitled, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The Preface to this textbook prepares the way for the study of an infinite theme—the Science of being. Inspirational are these opening lines (Pref., p. vii): "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings. The wakeful shepherd beholds the first faint morning beams, ere cometh the full radiance of a risen day."

* * *

The writer remembers how gently this message entered her consciousness, bringing with it a sense of peace in a moment of great suffering. It was, indeed, a prelude, introducing to her the teachings of Christian Science. As she studied the textbook, beginning with its first chapter and continuing to the end, she learned that the prelude to attaining an abiding peace was a correct interpretation of Life, Truth, and Love. A turmoil of grief over the loss of a child yielded to a diviner sense of the permanent, indestructible nature of God's ideas; and sorrow gave place to the comforting realization that life had no more been extinguished than the sun had ceased to shine, though temporarily concealed by the cloud. The representative of Life, Truth, and Love is as eternal as the great First Cause. A new day dawned, and peace gained an uninterrupted place in consciousness when the final battle with self-pity had been won.

Christian Science offers salvation to all nations and peoples who heed and interpret its prelude to "winning the peace," revealed as follows (Science and Health, p. 340): "The divine Principle of the First Commandment bases the Science of being, by which man demonstrates health, holiness, and life eternal. One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

How Does Christian Science Heal?

The disappearance of organic and functional disease, as well as of trouble in other forms, is continually recorded among those who have turned to Christian Science for help.

The method of such overcoming of difficulty is prayer—a manner of thinking—based on the teaching of Christ Jesus.

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"TATTERSHALL": *An Etching by Frederick Landseer Maur Griggs*

TRANQUILLITY is the essence of the plates of that etcher of Hertfordshire, Frederick Landseer Maur Griggs. Other contemporary artists devoted themselves to the modern scene, or to those centers that throb with activity. Frederick Griggs was absorbed entirely in the beautiful old structures of medieval England. The Gothic held his interest and he portrayed great historic churches and castles. Sometimes he would design vast structures of Gothic style from imagination, imparting to them all the subtle attributes that typified the building and decoration of that inventive era.

The Griggs etchings have no quality of boldness or bravura; they do not exemplify the experimental tendencies of today's etchers. They are modest and earnest reports of what an idealistic artist has seen with the outer or inner eye. A reverence and dedication is implicit in the nicely detailed composition.

From My Library Walls

IT IS ONLY an Alinari photograph, framed in passe partout, that hangs upon my library wall, showing the Monastery Court at the basilica of S. Giovanni in Laterano, at Rome. Many of you have felt the same sense of peace, as you have walked through that lovely retreat, that always came to me. But it is neither the restful fragrance of the riotous flowers, nor the quiet satisfaction in studying the beautiful architecture that this photograph suggests to me. Instead, an exciting adventure, that took me all over Italy, to Istanbul, and into Sicily. And all this was brought about by those exquisite thirteenth-century twisted mosaic columns which, you remember, adorn the four sides of the Monastery Court.

During one of my visits to the Lateran, it so happened that alterations were in progress in the course of which four of these mosaic columns were thrown out. I casually inquired of the sacristan as to their disposition, and was told, rather indifferently, that they "would probably be sold." "By whom?" I insisted, as visions began to appear in my mind. "By Cardinal ——," he told me—and my adventure began!

* * *

There was no difficulty in securing an audience with the Cardinal, when I announced the purpose of my call. There was no difficulty, beyond the inevitable Italian horse-trading, in arriving at a mutually satisfactory price when we came down to the business end of the discussion; and one of these priceless twisted mosaic columns has adorned my reception-room these many years. But this was only an incident in the adventure!

During the years of my intense study of the Book Beautiful, which included the sumptuous illuminated volumes that preceded the introduction of the art of printing, I had learned that the revival of the art of painting in Italy, and the introduction of fresco, in the fourteenth century, had supplanted the art of mosaics. Now, possessing this fine thirteenth-century example, I became filled with the desire to learn more about it by studying at first hand the finest examples.

* * *

So the usual visit to Europe, in 1929, was turned into a mosaic Odyssey. In Rome, we could best trace the evolution of the art down the ages: the fourth century at the Chapel of SS. Rufina e Secunda, at S. Giovanni in Laterano; the fifth century in the square pictures over the nave columns at S. Maria Maggiore; the sixth century in the apse at SS. Cosmos and Damian; the eighth century again at the Lateran, in the Baptistery; and so on down to the fourteenth century apotheosis in S. Peter's, where the work, for the first time, was not injured by too much restoration.

Venice, of course, gave us that magnificent twelfth-century mosaic masterpiece, S. Mark's; Milan took us back to the tenth century, with the apse of S. Ambrogio; Istanbul's S. Sophia gave us its blaze of Byzantine magnificence, now dimmed by centuries of neglect. And then we went to Ravenna, which must always be the climax of any mosaic adventure.

* * *

How often one fails to reconcile the curious combination of magnificence and squalor! History associates with Ravenna such names as Valentinian III, Theodoric the Ostrogoth, Honorius, and Charles the Great; no other city in the world offers so many striking examples of the ecclesiastic architecture from the fifth to the eighth century. Strabo describes it as "the largest of all the cities built in the lagoons . . . penetrated in all directions by canals"; the poet Byron extolled its glories—yet, in 1929, a visitor could scarcely believe enough remained of its past to warrant his pilgrimage. The only hotel—named Byron in honor of the poet—supplied us with a double room ("Bath? Why would anyone want a bath?"), and three meals a day for $2 each; the conveyances were down at the heel, the town needed the bath as much as the people.

* * *

But all this was forgotten when we once stepped *inside* what remains of the once magnificent buildings. Perhaps the contrast made the splendor of S. Apollinare Nuovo so overpowering. Here, and at the tomb of Galla Placidia, the gold and the colors were so fresh and brilliant and the designs so impressive, that they pushed everything we had previously seen—even Venice—into the background. The day we had allotted to Ravenna extended to three; even the Hotel Byron took on reflected lights from what we had witnessed; the drive along the picturesque Corsini canal, filled by queer craft with colored sails, gave us a breathing spell between our repeated visits to the shrines—and America seemed very far away!

Our study told us that Galla Placidia's tomb was the finest example in the world of mosaic art on a small scale; that the figure of Christ at the east end of the Cathedral at Monreale, in Palermo, represented the best on a grand scale. So to Palermo we went. Here we were greeted by Luigi Biagi, son of my old and cherished friend, Guido Biagi, long the prefect of the Laurentian Library at Florence. I had watched Luigi grow up from boyhood, and now I found him full professor of art at the University of Palermo, an ideal and deeply interested guide.

In preparation for this trip, I had brushed up, rather more than usual, on my Italian, which I lost more or less during the intervals between trips. Luigi was delighted to find me more than ordinarily fluent in his own tongue, and I was pleased enough to have this chance to practice on him.

* * *

One afternoon, after lunch, we were sitting in the lovely garden of the Villa Igeia, overlooking the Bay of Naples, and I really quite fancied myself in the ease with which I carried on our conversation in Italian. Pride goeth before a fall! Suddenly I saw an involuntary expression of pain pass over Luigi's face. I paused abruptly. "I've made a terrible mistake!" I exclaimed. "Don't tell me; I know. I used *avere* instead of *essere* as the auxiliary verb. I'm mortified!"

Luigi was only too eager to relieve my embarrassment. "I wouldn't say that was a mistake," he answered, smiling quietly. "Of course, most of us Italians do use *essere*. I think you and Dante are the only ones who ever used *avere*!"

Thus the little Alinari photograph brings me reminders of adventure, happiness, and humor. What more could one ask!

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Oldest Airman

Now, all men ride the thin, thin air,
But the oldest airman does not care.

He climbs the unbending stalk of wheat
With his eight intellectual feet.

And when he is at the top of things,
He lowers his head and starts his wings.

He elevates his burnished tail,
Pulls from himself his tender sail.

The sail is much too thin to see,
Moonbeams are coarser napery.

He pulls out light left in his butt
When the diamonds of his eyes were cut.

His last two legs pay out the cloth
Lighter than an aphid's froth.

The light wind takes it, and the spider
Becomes an angel in a glider.

He does no work, he sits with curled
Contented toes and sees the world.

Rudderless, with sanguine mind,
He leaves all family cares behind.

No engines in him cough or churn,
He trusts the sail on his bland stern.

Off he sails with beady eyes
To new pastures and new flies.

His head hangs down full of this thought:
He is going where he ought.

I wish that we on our new wings
Could always be as sure of things!

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

In Which Grandfather Tames Our Brook

TO ANYONE WHO has never seen a brook at close range it is a strange and marvelous thing. I met my first brook at the age of eight and, in my haste to examine it, I stumbled over a root and fell in. We were moving out to the farm for the first summer so my meeting with the brook was a major addition to the complications.

My grandfather's approach was more dignified but no less enthusiastic. After he had pulled me out, he surveyed the scene with evident satisfaction. Right away he discovered a horse-radish growing under his feet. This was not a native plant but one that had escaped and increased in the damp ground. It gave my grandfather more pleasure than anything that grew on the place. He always had a row of seasoning in front of him at the table and put horse-radish on practically everything but cereal. He used to grate the thick, peeled root and mix it with homemade cider vinegar and a little salt. . . .

My grandfather spent a great deal of time in that brook, wading around in hip boots, the largest footgear that I have ever seen. I could almost fit into one of them. He was built on a large scale from top to bottom and never hesitated to mention the fact that he was one of nine brothers, all over six feet. He would add that he was not the smallest by any means. . . .

Wading in the brook was not just a childish amusement with my grandfather the way it was with me; he was forever making minor changes in the shore line and planting flora that he had collected from one place or another. One time I asked him why he did not make the brook flow around the other side of a clump of willows—an alteration in course that seemed desirable. He looked at me in surprise and explained that brooks were very much like women, they could be guided gently into any channel but could not be effectively coerced into anything. As usual, he was right. He made some well-calculated changes upstream, and the next spring the brook was flowing on the other side of the willows, having moved over all by itself, or so it thought. My grandfather regarded the change complacently.

In spite of flat denials that aesthetics had anything to do with his activities, my grandfather gradually made the brook one of the most beautiful spots on the place. . . .

There was a lot to eat in or near the brook. Marsh marigolds, for example, otherwise known as cowslips or by a dozen other names. The young leaves and buds are excellent boiled or steamed, but we ate them only once, at the instigation of my grandfather. After that my mother put them on the protected list because of the beautiful waxy yellow flowers and glossy foliage. . . .

There was a lot of what we called water cress in the outlet of a spring that helped feed the stream. It grew so lustily in the ice-cold water that it hid the surface entirely and made a dark green, shiny ribbon, wandering off through the lighter green of the meadow. In a fit of research my grandfather discovered that it was not water cress at all, but Pennsylvania bitter cress. The true water cress is a much skimpier plant of European origin that has made itself at home in some of our streams, where it roots in the mud and trails along on the surface. They both make fine sandwiches, salads, and garnishes. . . .

When my grandfather found that the true water cress is a nasturtium (N. officinale) he was astonished but not nearly so astonished as he was to find that the yellow-flowered vine we call a nasturtium is not a nasturtium but a Tropaeolum. At this point he gave up the situation as hopeless and contented himself with injecting nasturtium leaves (Tropaeolum) into salads and sandwiches for their interesting flavor. — From "Bounty of the Wayside," by WALTER BEEBE WILDER. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

אן איינלייטונג צו פריעדען

אן אובערוקצונג פון דעם אויבן געשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועלכן קריסטלעכן סיינעס

אין אונזליטונג צו א מוזיקאלישער פערפאסונג איז בלויז א פארשפיל, וואס גיט אנצוהערן, אז באלד וועט מען שפילן די הויפט פיעסע. דיזעס פארשפיל גרייט צו דעם נעדאנק, אז בריינגט אינהם אין אנקלאנג מיט דער הארמאניע, כדי ער זאל קענען בעגרייפן מיט מעהר פערשטאנד דעם הויפט מהעמא. אויף דעם זעלבען אופן דאס א פארשפיל, אדער אן אונזליטונג צו „געווינען פרידען" צוויישען נאציאנען און פעלקער, בעדארפט צוגרייסטעלט וועדען פון אידעען וועלכע פאסען זיך צו צו דעם אונזיווערזעלען פערשטאנד, כדי זיי זאלען קענען פארשטעלען א העכערע ארדנונג פון פערוואנדשאפט אין וועלכער פערוואנדשאפט עהנ- ליכע אינטערעסען זאלען קענען געפינען אן אפקלונג אין די נעדאנקען און אין די ציעלען און צוועקען פון מענשען.

וועז מען נעהמען אין אכטפעראכט די צעהן געבאט (זעהם דעם ספר שמות כ:3-17), און מען נעהמט זיי אן אלס א פיהרער צו דעם ווירקליכען פערשטאנד פון פריעדען און הארמאניע, געפינען מיר אוים, אז זיי זיינען פראקטיש, וואהלטעטיג, און היטען אפ די רעכטען פון דער ציוויליזאציאן. די אלע וועלכע זיינען נעגען די טאבוצאציעס פון דער מלחמה מעגען נעהמען אין אכטפעראכט אז פיעל פון די צרות, אונ- רוהיגקייט, און מוטעל וואס קומען יעצט פאר וואלטען נעקענט אוסגעמיידעט ווערען ווען די מענשען און די פערטרעטער פון נאציאנעלע רעגירונגען וואלטען פער- שאנען און נעפאלגט די צעהן געבאט. דערפאר וואס די פיעלע רעגירונגען האבען נים רוכטיג פערשטאנען זייער מהעמא, און האבען זיך נים צוגעהערט צו זייער גרונד-טעץ, פון בערעכטיגקייט, דערויבער זיינען די צעהן געבאט נים אנגענומען אין דער מאדריקאט פון נאציאנעלע אידעאלען, און דאס איז די אורזאכע וואהרום זיי זיינען אזוי פיעל פער- נאלטעטיגט געוואהרט פון די פיעלע רעגירונגען, דיזע צעהן געבאט זיינען אויך נים נענוג געוואהרען אן אי- מעגראל טייל פון דעם אינדיווידועלען נעדאנק אלס א מוסטער פאר זעלבסט-רעגירונג.

הונדערטע יאהרען נאהר דער ציים וועז משה רבנו האט ערהאלטען די געבאט אויפן בארג חרב (סיני), האט קריסטוס יעזוס נעגעבען צו דער וועלט די גלוק- זעליגקייטען ברכות, וועלכע זיינען אן אויסלעזונג צו זיין דרשה אויפן בארג (זעהם מט. קאפיטלען 5, 6, און 7). אין דיזע ברכת ווערט אנגעוויזען די גלוק- זעליגקייטען פון גייסטיגע דענקען, און די חויפט וויר- טיגקייטען פון מענשלעכע נים נור אויף א בוכשטעבליכען אופן, נאר אויך מים רייכע נעדאנקען.

דורך משל און בייספיל האט דיזער גרויסער לעהרער אילוסטרירט דעם וועג צו א העכערער אַרדנונג פון לעבען, אין וועלכען גוטע מאטיווען און מהאפען בעזייטיגען די היפאקריטישע פארמקייטען פון די פוסטים און די פרוישים פון זייערע פוסטע צערעמאניע און מנהגים, פר האט עטלעכיג פאר שלייער פון זינד און אנגעווויזען די בייזע רעזולטאטען וואס קומט פאר וען מען זינדיגט, אזוי פינקטליך וויי פר האט עטלעכע דעם וועג צום גן-עדן (האדסאניע). און האט נעציינט אז אזא וועג וועגדעם זיך אויף א ריכטיגען פערשטאנד פון דעם נעמליכען וויללען פון נאט, דעם גוטען. זיינט פר האט פערשטאנען די וועדעלע פון נייסטיג ערריכטונגען, האט פר קריקלעדם, „בעבענים זיינען די וואס מאכען שלום, וואהרין זיי ווילען נקרופען ווערען זיהן פון נאט" (מתי ה:9).

אין אונזער אויבענער ציים, האט מערי ביקער עדדי, דורך דער ענטפלעקונג פון קריסטען סיינעס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) בעווויזען, אז דער אמת וואס קריסטוס יעזוס האט נעלעהרעט די מענשען איז א לעבעדיג הויליגדע טויסענשאפט, וואס קען זיך דא און יעצט בעריויזען און בעווייזן. אויף דעם אופן פון דעם גרויסען לעהרער, יעזוס, האט זי אויך נעלעהרעט, אז נאט, דער גוטער, איז אל-מעכטיג, אל- וויסענשאפטיג, און אי-מעכטיג, די האט אויך אלנע- וויזען, אז דער בעשעפער, אדער קרעפטי אורזאכע, איז דער הויליגער נייטס, און אז די וועלט וואס ער האט בעשאפען איז נייטיג, פארקאמען, און אויבן זי האט פערנעשעפען איהרע לעהרעס צו דער וועלט

דער וואס וואלט ווילען בעקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטען סיינעס, קומעראטור, וואס ווערט אויסגע- נעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל קריגען אן מאכען זיין פארלאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטען סיינעס פאבליקיישן קאמפאני, באסטאן, מאסאטשוסעטס, י. ס. א.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1944

Russia Exerts Heavy Pressure on Finland to Get Out of the War

Plans for New France Implemented at Algiers

U. S. and Britain expected to recognize de Gaulle committee as interim authority when homeland is liberated—Delegates determined to bar any one-man regime in 'Fourth Republic.'

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 28 (AP)—The first of the important French purge trials will begin March 4 when Pierre Pucheu, former Vichy Interior Minister, will face a special five-man court on charges of treason.

As Interior Minister, he was head of the French police, and resistance spokesman accuse him of having drawn lists of Frenchmen to be exiled or executed for their opposition to Vichy policy of collaboration with the Nazis.

Eleven concentration camp officials and guards have been on trial the last two weeks on charges of murder and brutality against members of the Foreign Legion interned by Vichy. This, the first of a series of purge trials, will close this week.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So far, no change has taken place officially in the relations between the United States and Great Britain and the Algiers regime, but trustworthy reports from Washington and London consider it as certain that the French National Committee of Liberation and its representatives will be recognized at least as de facto authority in liberated France.

However, the uncertainty on the future status of the Free French regime continues to impair the traditional friendship between the French and their Anglo-American allies. For the first time, Bir Hakeim, one of the leading Underground papers, has violently attacked the American policy toward France. In an open letter to President Roosevelt, the paper accused "influential Washington circles" of conspiring with Vichy to set up a reactionary regime in postwar France.

The charges against the United States foreign policy apparently are unfounded, but they disclose the increasing uneasiness of the French Underground. On the other hand, the National Committee of Liberation has decided to proceed with its plan for an interim regime in liberated France and not to wait until Anglo-American recognition is forthcoming but to have the new scheme passed by the Consultative Assembly which resumes its meetings on Feb. 29.

Controversial Issue

During the past session of the Algiers Assembly, the question of France's provisional regime before the constitution of a duly elected legislative assembly was the most controversial issue. The legislative commission of the Assembly almost completely scrapped the Committee's original plan to set up provisional authorities in postwar France.

The main point of friction between the two Algiers bodies was the Committee's desire to have its authority confirmed by general but indirect elections at the earliest possible moment.

Newly constituted municipal and provincial councils would send delegates to a Provisional National Assembly to elect a French provisional government after resignation of the National Committee of Liberation.

The Assembly's own plan, however, looked to the revival of the local assemblies, elected in 1936 but suspended by the Vichy regime. These bodies were to be purged of traitors and collaborationists. After the return of the French prisoners and deportees from Germany, the French people were to be immediately called upon to elect a true National Assembly which was to elaborate the constitution of the Fourth Republic.

Provisional Parliament

During the interval between liberation and general elections the existing Consultative Assembly, enlarged by delegates from the Underground organizations and from the municipal and provincial councils, should act as a provisional parliament and supervise the provisional government.

The Assembly's main objection to the Committee's plan was that it would have brought about the liquidation of the Assembly at an early date. However, the delegates consider themselves as the true representatives of the French people. They have tasted political power and they are by no means anxious to relinquish it.

The Assembly opposition, headed by the two former French ministers, Vincent Auriol and Pierre Cot, has expressed doubts on the validity of early elections in a weakened and disorganized country. They oppose a general election which would give unlimited power to one man or a group of men rather than indorse a political program.

Revised Program

The revised proposal represents a compromise. The Committee accepts postponement of general elections in liberated France until two thirds of the territory, including Paris, has been freed from the invaders.

Until this date, an enlarged Consultative Assembly would collaborate with the executive body and control it. However, before the new Legislative National Assembly is elected by all French men and women over 21 years, four fifths of the French prisoners and deportees must return.

In the interval between the liberation of the territory and the return of the prisoners, a new Provisional Assembly of 440 delegates is to be constituted to replace the existing Assembly. The delegates to the Provisional Assembly will be elected indirectly by the municipal and the departmental councils as well as by the Central Council of Resistance and its affiliated underground organizations. The election system as proposed by the Committee is so complicated that it is doubtful if it will actually be carried through.

The friction between the Algiers Government and its Parliament again has proved the strength of parliamentary tradition in France. The Consultative Assembly feels itself the representative of French democracy and is jealously defending its prerogatives against encroachments on part of the executive. While Gen. Charles de Gaulle remains the undisputed leader of Free France, the delegates of the Assembly are strongly determined to prevent the Fourth Republic from becoming a one-man regime.

James Sawders; Joan Cooper

Finland on the News Front

Helsingfors, Capital of the Baltic State (above), view of the Railroad Station. Lower—Pork seller in Market Place at Turku, where the Gulf o fFinland and Bothnia meet.

Argentine Bloc Faced by Loss Of Recognition

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — Despite the new Argentine regime's moves to clothe the Feb. 17 revolt with an air of legitimacy, the question of recognition by other American republics continues to threaten its existence.

A report from Montevideo, Uruguay, today supports the general belief that President Ramirez was forced out of office. It states that he secretly delegated his power to the Argentine Supreme Court in a resignation notice, a copy of which reached that high tribunal. Later the Colonels' clique which forced him out got him to sign a new delegation of power naming Vice-President Farrell as his successor and giving "ill health" as his reason for retiring.

The State Department while refusing to go into any detailed discussion of the Argentine situation today announced the American republics were continuing to exchange information and views on the subject.

The hastily arranged conference yesterday between Argentine's new Ambassador, Dr. Adrian Escobar, and Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., at the latter's home but at the former's suggestion, indicates that developments of considerable importance are brewing. The Argentine Ambassador no doubt wanted to know how far any nonrecognition policy had advanced and may have hoped by reporting the completion of the new regime's Cabinet to influence the State Department favorably.

Peron an Ultranationalist

General Farrell's cabinet, however, though strongly unified in its support of the new regime, is not expected to impress outsiders as representative and liberal. Col. Juan D. Peron, newly appointed Minister of War, is chief of the Colonel's clique, the ultranationalist group that forced General Ramirez to drop several Cabinet members shortly after Argentina broke with the Axis and which to stave off the declaration of war stage-managed this latest coup.

Named as Navy Minister was Gen. Juan Pistarini, who already held the post of Public Works Minister. This unprecedented appointment of an Army man to head the Navy Department indicates that the Argentine Navy is unsympathetic with the new setup and so far has refused to cooperate.

Former President Ramirez, who is supposed to be at his summer residence and under heavy guard, still has large elements in the Army, which is the big political force in Argentina, backing him. It happens, however, that Colonel Peron's clique controls the Army forces in and near Buenos Aires and for that reason is able to dictate its will in the Capital.

What may force General Farrell and his supporters, however, to back water and even restore General Ramirez to the Presidency is the increased possibility that the rest of the Western Hemisphere will, after a period of consultation, withdraw recognition. The United States, supported by Great Britain, could by using economic sanctions of sorts inflict serious damage on Argentina's economy.

Controlled by Force

But that could be equally dangerous to their position, for should General Ramirez again become Chief of State he might go through with his declaration of war on the Axis which the Colonel's clique has desperately tried to prevent. The disclosure of Axis espionage activities centering in Buenos has involved too many friends if not members of this clique. For their personal safety and political future they cannot allow a war declaration and a complete exposure of Axis activity.

Federal Loans Planned For Aid of Servicemen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Government loans will be available to returning members of the armed forces to help re-establish them in business.

This was disclosed today by Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones in announcing extension of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's small business loan program to include those mustered out of service.

The loans will be made to assist servicemen returning to private life in re-establishing business operations which they were forced to liquidate or to turn over to others on entering service.

For example, a soldier who sold his filling station, garage, barber shop, or grocery store might obtain, on certain conditions, federal funds to aid him to acquire his old business, or a similar business.

Loan applications, however, will be put to careful scrutiny. Among other things, an applicant must show prior business experience, have some money of his own to put with the federal aid, and there must be a "sound economic need for the business."

The RFC said it hoped banks would finance the program to the fullest possible extent. Where this is possible, the loan would remain with the bank for servicing and the RFC would supply part of the money.

The RFC advised returning servicemen to file their loan applications through banks or other financial institutions. In cases where the bank does not make the loan, applications should be filed with the RFC directly through its loan agencies.

Women Beginning to 'Look Awful' —So Says Former Fashion Designer

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Elizabeth Hawes, who quit designing clothes during wartime for a post with the international education department of a labor union, says the country's women, generally, "are looking awful."

Women dress for men, Mrs. Hawes said, and "the men are gone now and women are letting themselves go. The few men who are left notice it; they tell me so everywhere. And I certainly agree. I've never seen women generally look so awful.

"It's not their clothes," she explained, adding: "What men want in women's looks is neatness. Hair and makeup and nalls take time, but women should find some way to cope with them fast.

"If it takes new clothes to make them happy, I guess they should have new clothes. All mine are old —and I feel swell in them."

Soldiers' Music Choice Is Along Serious Line

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—"Mairzy Doats" and the like may suit the rug-cutters back home, but the boys out after the Germans, it appears, want more serious music.

United Service Organizations-Camp Shows said last night word had come from mezzo-soprano Edwina Eustis, entertaining United States forces in the Mediterranean war theater, that the boys prefer such songs as "Ave Maria" and "The Lord's Prayer."

They also ask for operatic numbers and slow ballads, she said.

Labor Figures On Living Cost Are Disputed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Bureau of Labor Statistics took labor's cost-of-living claims apart Feb. 26, and concluded that they were "absolutely wrong."

The Bureau submitted to the President's Cost-of-Living Committee a 35,000-word analysis of the "recommended report" of the Committee's labor members, George Meany and R. J. Thomas, with this comment:

"The claim of the Meany-Thomas report that the cost of living has risen 43.5 per cent (in three years) is not supported by their data. [The BLS shows the rise to be 23.4 per cent.]"

Unswerved, Messrs. Meany and Thomas joined in a statement challenging the Bureau to submit to the nation's housewives the question of whose figures are right. They said they got their figures from these women.

Excerpts from the Bureau's answer:

Food—"A special survey shows that if the principal items of food, purchased for use at home, and not now in the index, had been included, the index would be slightly lower than it is now."

The BLS shows food prices up 40 per cent in three years, some of them up 100 per cent, such as potatoes, fresh fish, and apples.

Rents—"If the Bureau compiled its rent index to include all areas that the Meany-Thomas report suggests, only a very small percentage would be added to the rent index, and an insignificant fraction to the cost-of-living index."

Clothing and Housefurnishings—"A close examination shows that in assembling prices for the report the very cheapest types of clothing and furniture were selected to represent the market situation in 1940-41. These were of a quality not usually bought by city workers. Those lowest priced items were then compared with much better quality clothing and furniture in highest price lines in 1943."

Quality Changes—"Quality deterioration has been observed most clearly in the field of clothing and housefurnishings. . . . Clothing makes up about 12 per cent of the family budget and housefurnishings another 3 per cent. Even if an arbitrary allowance of 10 per cent was made for deterioration of quality in both of these groups, as the report suggests, its effect on the total index would be 1.7 per cent."

Trading-Up—This means buying a higher quality of merchandise than was formerly purchased. "The authors of the report have not adequately allowed for the extent to which trading-up today reflects the free choice of consumers with more money to spend."

Toronto Sets Aside New Vacation Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Two new vacation areas, Sibley Park and Superior Park, have been set aside by the Provincial Government as additions to an already extensive parks system.

Sibley Park is on the peninsula along the east side of Thunder Bay, facing the lake-head tities of Fort William and Port Arthur, and leading the promontory known as the Sleeping Giant.

Superior Park, reached by Sault Ste. Marie, comprises about 540 square miles of the Michipicoten Country and Baychewana Bay, along the eastern Canadian shore of Lake Superior.

Classed as provincial forests for years, they will now have parks services, including fire control, development of travel facilities within the park, canoe trips, portages, trails, clearing where necessary, game and fish development, and other improvements that will make the district an attractive recreational area.

Crucial Stage Reached In Peace Negotiations

Main questions are how long can Finns keep up political resistance, can German soldiers be ousted, and is Russia offering terms Helsinki can accept?—News strictly censored.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 28—Discussions for framing a Russo-Finnish peace are now reaching a crucial stage, with the Russians backing up diplomacy by military pressure through the heavy bombing of Helsingfors, according to general opinion here today.

Pilots were called to aid diplomats in similar fashion in March, 1940, before the end of the first Russo-Finnish war. Nowadays the questions asked here are, how long will it take to break down Finnish political resistance, can or will the Finns oust the German soldiers, and are Russian conditions such as Finland can honorably accept?

To the rest of the world according to one Finnish Ex-Minister the whole problem seems so simple, whereas "our friends must realize that we must overcome interminable difficulties and it doesn't help to underestimate them."

Information Confused

In fact, Finnish public opinion, according to Swedish information from Helsingfors, is distinctly puzzled and confused because of extremely severe censorship, with neither the people nor the Riksdag (Parliament) knowing much regarding the inside story of the negotiations. But the Riksdag has been summoned for tomorrow and is expected to be told in secret more of the latest developments.

If, as expected, a Government report on foreign policy for 1943 is given tomorrow, then it should be followed by a request for information.

But such strict censorship is applied on news about the negotiations from Helsingfors that it is difficult to present a true picture of how the Finns see the situation today.

The Russian terms as given in the six points already published abroad leave the Finns with three problems to solve, namely, acceptance of the sacrifice of territory, maintenance of Finland's independence, and elimination of German divisions within the country.

What About Frontiers?

Acceptance on frontier changes seems sure. Some doubts, however, are still entertained as to whether Finland's independence won't be violated as well as whether German troops can be dealt with by the Finns, or, alternatively, that the Russians should be called in for that purpose.

The presence of seven German divisions is still one of the greatest stumblingblocks, even though they probably don't amount to much more than 70,000 troops and could be dealt with by the Finnish Army, which on paper numbers 400,000.

It is still problematic what Hitler intends to do with these troops. In view of the shortage of reserves elsewhere they could be well utilized on either the Russian or Italian fronts.

But some reports maintain that the Germans have decided to act in Finland as in Italy. Wilhelmstrasse spokesmen following this line have stated that the German troops have as little intention of leaving Finland as Field Marshal Albert Kesselring had of leaving Italy, that German divisions in Finland "won't allow themselves to be disarmed," and that Finland has been warned not to follow the example of Marshal Pietro Badoglio on capitulation.

Reinforcement Difficult

On the other hand there is little concrete evidence that Hitler is planning to follow the same policy in Finland as in Italy. No strengthening of German garrisons in Northern Norway is reported.

In fact, since there is no land frontier between Germany and Finland, as between Germany and Italy, the problem of reinforcements is serious.

For apart from poor transport facilities from Norway via the Arctic, Finland's only communications for a large concentration of German troops would be on the route via Estonia and this is vulnerable from Russian bombers and submarines.

It is also considered unlikely that at the time when withdrawals are being made on the Russian front to meet a possible second front in the West, Hitler and his Generals would be considering the opening of another German front in the Far North.

Finns Weigh Issues

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Finnish press continued today to prepare the people for momentous developments — perhaps a Government decision this week on whether Finland will get out of the war with Russia.

The conservative newspaper Uusi Suomi indicated the issue apparently had boiled down to the point of Soviet guarantees of safety for the Finnish people, and assurances they would continue to be free.

Failure to get such guarantees would be the only reason no armistice was signed, said this newspaper which generally reflects the Government view.

Ration Tokens in Circulation; Purpose and Use Explained

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The token system for buying rationed food went into effect yesterday.

The tokens will be used with the old brown and green stamps as well as the new 10-point blue and red coupons until March 20. Thereafter, they will be used to "make change" for blue and red coupons.

As a guide to shoppers during the period of transition, the Office of Price Administration prepared these questions and answers:

Q. How many kinds of point stamps will I have with which to shop today?

A. You will have four kinds of stamps: the old brown and the new red for buying meats and fats; the old green and new blue for buying processed foods. The old stamps expire March 20.

Q. What's the difference in point value between these two sets of stamps?

A. The old stamps that were used before Feb. 27 continue to have the same point value as before—8, 5, 2, 1—just as is marked on the stamp. Only the new red and blue stamps, which never have been used before, will have a point value of 10.

Advantage Explained

Q. What's the advantage of using up the old stamps first?

A. When you've used up your brown Y and Z stamps, for example, you can put away War Ration Book Three—and do all your food shopping with a single ration book, War Ration Book Four.

Q. May I use both red and brown stamps in a single purchase of meat?

A. Certainly, you may use any valid stamps at any time—just as you always have.

Q. What is the ration token plan?

A. It is a simple plan replacing ration stamps of four denominations (8, 5, 2, and 1 points) with ration stamps of one denomination (10 points) and using one-point ration tokens for change.

Q. What do I have to do to get tokens?

A. You do nothing to get tokens. Tokens are simply the small change of rationing. You continue to buy as you always did. The first time you buy rationed foods for which you cannot offer stamps covering the exact number of points, your grocer will make change in tokens.

Good Indefinitely

Q. Can I spend tokens at any time?

A. Yes. Tokens are good indefinitely. It is desirable, though, to keep as few on hand as possible. After March 20, when all green and brown stamps run out, there will be no reason for you to have loose stamps in your possession. With all your food stamps intact in War Ration Book Four, there is little danger of losing them. There is greater danger of losing your tokens, just as coins are lost more often than paper money.

Q. After I have received tokens, how do I spend them?

A. By giving them to your retailer to cover odd points. If you receive two one-point tokens as change after giving up two 10-point stamps for an 18-point item, you can use the two tokens any time for an item worth two points, or you can use them with a 10-point stamp for a 12-point item.

No More Points to Spend

Q. Do 10-point stamps give me more points to spend than before?

A. No, you have about the same number of points as before. You simply will use fewer stamps from now on. That's one advantage of the new plan, since handling fewer stamps will cut down your own work and that of your retailer, and will make your ration book last longer.

Q. Will it be necessary for me to carry many tokens?

A. No, you will need tokens only for change. You will give them back to your grocer as change as often as you receive them. The largest number of tokens of either color you can possibly receive in any one transaction is nine. The average number you will receive per transaction will be about five. Most of the time the number will be less than five.

Film of Marines Taking Tarawa Provides Thrill for Every American

NEW YORK (AP)—Before the United States Government film, "With the Marines at Tarawa," was put together for public consumption, the scenes considered too tough for civilan sensibilities were left out. Yet its two reels hit home like a two-ton block buster and leave you proud of those fellows who captured the little Pacific atoll.

An official Marine Corps film in color, photographed by combat photographers of the Second Marine Division, it will be released nationally March 2 by Universal Pictures in co-operation with the War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry.

In storming the atoll, 2½ miles long and 500 yards wide, the Marines wiped out 4,000 Japanese, lost 1,000 of their own. Two Marine Corps photographers were killed while filming the battle: Lieut. Ernest A. Matthews, Jr., of Dallas, Texas, and Staff Sergeant Wesley Lee Kroenung, Jr., of Los Angeles.

Technically, the picture is a fine job. The commentary is used only where the action does not speak for itself. That is seldom.

It is an up-front film. You can see a Marine's helmet spin off his head after a bullet hits it.

It is a picture whose stars are every American boy who took part in the small but strategically important conquest. Only one Hollywood actor had anything to do with it—and that was as a photographer. He is Marine Capt. Charles Louis Hayward, who, with Warrant Officer John F. Leopold of Wooster, Ohio, commanded the Corps' photographers 15 officers and men who fought 6 hours until Taraaw was secured. They were fighting Marines first and photographers only after their fighting was done.

Field of Plastics Seen Wide But Not Excluding Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Although plastics are going to play a large part in the postwar world, they will not replace the metal industry, according to speakers at the second annual convention and display here of the Canadian section of the Society of Plastics Industry.

Great developments have been made in this field, encouraged by wartime scarcities, through natural science, research, and much hard work. It has been found that in many cases they are even more satisfactory than other materials, and while it is difficult to foresee all the future uses of plastics, it is safe to assume that the bulk of these will correspond initially to the many wartime uses which have been developed by the chemists and engineers.

Plastics that are serving today in equatorial swamps and Arctic wastes can easily be made to serve our peacetime needs, said Morris Sanders of New York. They have performed well in the appliance field, and can also play prominent roles in other volum fields barely started before the war—furniture and hardware of all kinds, lamps, tableware, blinds, fabrics and protective surfacings. Housewives will have scrubbable walls, scuff-proof floors, comfortable - to - the-touch hardware, pleasing fluorescent diffusers, all of plastics, he predicted.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	62	53½	52⅞	53¼	— ⅛
Adams Exp 1½g	7	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ¼e	1	28	28	28	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	3	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	9	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	10	6¼	6	6	
Alb&Susq 3.80e †	10	137	137	137	
Allegheny Corp	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	15	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	
Alleg pr pf	4	39⅛	39	39⅛	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	8	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	3	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye b	4	146⅜	146½	146⅜	+ ⅜
Allied Mills 2g	5	31	30½	30½	— ½
Allied Strs 1	90	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	7	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¼e	2	19⅛	19	19⅛	
Amal Leather	2	3	3	3	
Amerada Pet ⅝e	1	84	84	84	
Am&AgChDel 1.20a	2	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	11	65¾	64	64½	+1
Am Bk Note .40e	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bank N of 3 †	20	63¼	63¼	63⅛	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (1¼e)	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	1	42¼	42	42	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	3	83	83	83	
Am Can pf 7	130	175½	175	175	— ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	9	36⅛	35⅜	36⅛	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 14¼g	5	74½	73¼	74¼	+ ⅞
Am Ch & Cable¼e	3	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cbl pf 5 †	10	190¾	109¾	109¾	
Am Chicle 4a †	20	109¼	109¼	109¾	
Am Crystal Sug 1	5	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am Distill stpd	*40	35½	30½	35	
Am Export L 2	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Am For Pow	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Am&FPS7pf 13¾k	4	81	80½	80½	— ⅜
Am&FP 2pf	20	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
AmHomePd 2.40a	2	67	6 6½	66½	— 1½
Am Ice	1	53¼	53⅜	53¼	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive¼e	13	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	4	85¾	84⅞	85¾	+1
Am M&Fdy .80	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Am M&Met 1	59	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal (¼e)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80	†140	34	34	34	
Am Pow & Lt	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am P&L $5 pf	23	42⅛	42	42	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	9	46½	46	46½	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .10e	18	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
AmRolMpf 4½g	†150	68	67⅝	68	+ ⅜
Am Seating ½g	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 1e	† 10	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅞
Am Smelt & R 2	8	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	10	151	151	151	
Am Snuff .60e	2	42½	42	42½	+ ⅛
Am Sti Fdrs 2	*8	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Am Stove .30e	7	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	116½	116½	116½	— ½
Am Sumat Tob 2g	1	27	27	27	
Am Tel & Tel 9	19	158⅞	158¼	158⅜	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	8	60	59¾	60	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	6	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	28	8	7⅞	8	
Am Woolen	65	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	28	79⅜	76½	79	+3
Am Zinc L & S	8	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½e	83	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	+ ⅛
Anacon W&C 1	†260	26½	26¼	26½	+ ½
Andes Copper 1	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Armour & Co	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Armour&Co prf3k	4	83	82¾	82¾	— ¼
Armour & Co pf †	10	101	101	101	—1
Armstrong Crk ¼e	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .10e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Assd D Gds ¼e	16	13	12¾	13	
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†100	96	95¾	95¾	— ¼
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	20	89¼	89¼	89¼	+1
Atch T&SF 1½e	20	64⅜	64⅛	64¼	
Atch T&S F pf 5	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅞
Atl Coast Line 3g	108	38	37	37⅞	+1
Atl Refining (¾e)	31	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅝
Atl Ref pf 4 †	10	108¾	108¼	108¾	
Atlas Corp (¾e)	23	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Plywd 3¾e	†170	57	56¾	57	+1⅝
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	30	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
Atlas Tack .40e	1	16	16	16	
Aust Nichols	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Aviation Co .20g	23	4⅜	4	4	
Bald Loco ct11½g	6	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¾
Balt & Ohio	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	10	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
Ban&A pf 3¾k †	20	65	64½	65	+ ½
Barker Bros 3¾g	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Barker pf 2¾	†120	45	44½	44½	— ¾
Barber Asph	9	23¼	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	9	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Bath Iron Wks 2e	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
Beat Cr pf 4½ †	10	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
Beech Aire 1g	15	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Bell Aire 1a	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat ¾e	14	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ¼
Benef In Ln 1.35g	2	18	17¾	18	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	37	37	37	+ ¾
Best Foods ½e	24	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1¾e)	29	59⅛	58½	59	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	6	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ⅜
Blk & Decker 1.60	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .60g	2	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Bliss & L ¼e	1	17½	17½	17½	
Boeing Airplane2g	12	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	2	47⅞	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½	†240	49½	49	49	— ½
Bond Strs 2	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
Borden Co .40 e	9	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	46½	46½	46½	+1½
Boston & Maine	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers 3e	1	44½	44½	44½	
Braniff Airw .60	27	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	9	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	1	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	27	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Brunswk-Balke ¾e	1	19	19	19	
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	11	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Budd Mfg5Spf5	†590	57¼	56½	56⅝	— ⅛
Budd Wheel ¼g	8	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
Bullard Co ½e	*1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e	9	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Bush Term .20g	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Bush T pf 6 †	60	63	62	63	+2
Bush T Bpf 3¾k †	90	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¼
Butler Bros (.15e)	*1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ½
Butler C & Z 3½g	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
Calif Pack 1½	10	26⅞	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Calumet&Hec .20e	57	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼e	9	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Can Dry Ale ¼g	8	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
Canad Pacific ½e	58	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Caro C&O 5	†120	100½	100¼	100½	+ ½
Carpenter Stl ½e	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Carriers&Gen ¾ag	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	6	36	35½	36	+ ⅜
Case (JI) pf 7 †	40	149	148½	149	+1½
Caterpill Tractor 2	6	48	47¾	48	+ ¾
Celanese Cp 1½pf*	9	36⅞	36¼	36½	— ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	40	119½	119	119	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	10	123	123	123	
Celotex Corp ½	8	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	†1060	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	9	20½	20¼	20¼	
Cent Foundry	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Cent R R N J	5	12	11¾	11¾	— ¾
CentVioletaSug 1g	12	25¾	25¼	25½	
Century Rib M	6	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
Cent. Rib pf 7 †	10	112	112	112	+2
Cerro de Pas ¾e	6	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	
Certain-teed Prod	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	60	60¾	60	60½	+1
Chain Belt ¼e	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Champ Pap&F ¼e	3	27	26⅞	26⅞	
Checker Cab	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	65	47⅜	47	47⅜	— ¼
Chi&E Ill 1½g	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A2.59g	12	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	3	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 5½k	4	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or .15e	4	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
Chi No West wi	6	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	18	56	55	55¾	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	25	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot 0 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Childs Co	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Chrysler Corp ¾e	6	80¾	80½	80¾	+ ⅜
City I&F 1.20	3	16	16	16	
City I&F pf6½ †	20	105	105	105	
City Invest †	10	59	59	59	—1
City Stores	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Clark Equip ¼e	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Cle Grah Br 2	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ½
ClimaxMolvb1.20a	4	35½	35¼	35½	— ¼
Cluett Peabody 2	2	37	37	37	— ¼
Coca-Cola A 3 †	20	65	65	65	— ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	1	112	112	112	+1
Colgate-P-P ½a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Collins & Alk ¼e	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛

Today's Sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	372,710
1944 volume to date	33,292,706
1943 volume to date	41,523,356

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Col & South	†120	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Col & South 1pf †	50	17½	17¼	17½	
Col & South 2pf	†100	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	4	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Colum B'cast A.40e	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Colum B'cast B.40e	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Colum G&E .10g	137	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	2	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	20	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
Colum Pict ½g	5	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	1	84	84	84	
Coml Credit 3	14	40	39⅝	39¾	+ ⅜
Coml Invest Tr 3	7	41⅜	40⅞	41¼	
Coml Solv .60g	59	15⅜	15⅜	15½	
Com'with&South	51	¾	⅛	⅛	
Com&So pf 1¼k	15	86	85⅛	85¼	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	4	25¾	25½	25¾	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 2g	3	24	24	24	
Con Cig prpf6½ †	20	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	13	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	39	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
Cons Edis pf 5	3	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Cons Film pf 1¼k	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Cons Laundries .60	6	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	10	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
Cons RR Cuba pf	7	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee ¼e	18	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼k	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
ConsumP pf4½ †	190	104¼	104	104¼	
Container Co ¼e	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
Cont Bak ⅓e	49	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¼e	9	35¼	35	35	— ⅛
Cont Diam F .20e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Cont Motors .15e	19	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Cont Oil Del .30e	7	32	31½	31⅝	
Cooper Bess 1½g	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	†100	39	38¼	38¼	—1¾
CopperweldStl .80	19	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ½
Corn Exch 2.40 †	50	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
Corn Prod 2.60	5	57	56¾	57	
Cornell-D E .20e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	1	5½	5½	5½	
Coty Internat	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Crane Co 1g	30	19¼	19	19	
Crown Zeller ¼e	2	16½	16½	16½	
Crown Cork&S ¼g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	14	31¼	31¼	31½	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	77½	77⅜	77½	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†870	26¾	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .80g	48	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
Cuban-A S pf 7 †	10	115	115	115	+2
Cudahy Packing	1	26	26	26	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	2	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	32	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cutler Ham 1¼ag	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	11	17	16⅞	17	
Davega Strs ½g	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2g	12	39⅛	38¾	39⅛	— ⅛
Deisel-W-G 1½	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	83	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
Del Lack&West	25	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
Detroit Ed .30e	3	19	18⅞	19	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	50	34	33⅞	34	+ ¼
Diam T Mot 1¼g	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅓e	7	36	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	1	23	22⅝	23	
Douglas Airc 5g	8	56½	55¾	55⅞	— ⅝
Dow Chem 3	1	122½	122½	122½	+ ⅜
Dow Chem pf 4	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	
Dresser Mfg 2g	6	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	6	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
duPont de N 1¼e	3	139¼	139½	139½	— ¼
duPont pf 4½	1	126	126	126	+ ⅛
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	20	118¼	118¼	118¼	
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Eastern Air L	3	29	28¾	29	+ ½
Eastman Kodak 5	3	163	162½	163	+1
Eaton Mfg 3	5	44	43¾	44	+ ⅜
El&Mus Ind .08e	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ⅓e	5	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
Electric Boat ¼e	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	24	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	90⅞	90	90½	+1⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	16	96¾	95	96⅛	+1⅛
El Storage Bat 2	2	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
Endic John pf 4 †	40	105	104½	104½	— ¼
Eng Pub Serv 2	48	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	210	98¾	96	98¾	+2¾
EPS$5½pf5½ †	260	99	98	99	+1
Eng P S $6pf6	†230	100	99½	100	+1
Erie RR 1g	10	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	32	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	3	54½	54	54¼	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ¾e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Evans Products	3	12	11¾	12	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Fajardo Sugar 2	15	23⅞	23	23½	+ ⅜
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	10	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Fed L&T pf 6 †	10	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅜
Fed M & S ⅓e	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul 1	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Fed MotTruck .40	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Federat D Strs ¾ag	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼	†100	95	94½	95	+1½
Ferro Enam ¼e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Firestone T&R ⅓e	7	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
First T&R pf 6	2	106½	106	106½	+ ½
FirstNatStrs 2½	2	38	38	38	— ½
Flintkotepf4½ †	10	105	105	105	— ½
Florence Stove 2	1	35	35	35	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	8	8⅛	7¾	8	
FollansbeeStlpf	†120	57	54¼	56½	+2½
Food Fair Strs 1	*6	12⅜	12¼	12¾	
Francisco Sugar	26	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	2	32½	32½	32½	
Fruehauf T pf5	†100	107¾	107¼	107¾	
Gabriel Co .20g	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	24	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Gamewell Co¼e †	50	26	26	26	
Gar Wood Ind .40	16	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	45	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	107	107	107	
Gen Am Trans ¾e	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ½
Gen Baking .15e	12	8	7⅞	8	
Gen Bronze .60g	15	10⅛	10	10	
Gen Cable	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¾k †	20	90	90	90	+ ¼
Gen Cigar (1)	5	27¼	27	27¼	— ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	30	144¼	144¼	144¼	— ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	40	35¼	35	35	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	3	42¼	41¾	42⅛	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	50	115	115	115	
Gen G & El A	27	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Gen Mills5pf5 †	60	130¼	130¼	130¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors ¾ae	39	55	54⅞	55	
Gen Out Advert	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Gen Out Ad A 3g	1	43	43	43	
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Gen Print Ink .40	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	2	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	6	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼ae	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Gen S C pf 1¾k †	50	84¾	84	84¾	— ¼
Gen Tel 1.60	4	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Gen T&R 1g	1	21	21	21	
GilletteSafR .70g	40	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	11	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
Glidden Co .30e	8	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	25	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Goodrich B F 2g	6	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	102½	102½	102½	
Goodyear T&R ½ae	11	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ½g	1	11	11	11	
Graham-Paige Mot	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby ConM .45g	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Grand Union ½g	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
GraniteCS .52½g	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1†	15	14⅞	15	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	15	30⅝	30½	30½	
Gt West Sug 2	5	27	26⅝	27	
Green H L 2a	2	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	9	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
GrumAircEn 1½g	4	12½	12½	12½	
Guantan Sugar	17	4¼	¾	4¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	†20	135½	134½	135½	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	15	9⅞	9½	9½	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	9	44⅞	44½	44⅞	— ⅜
Gurr Oil 1a	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Hall WF Print 1a	3	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
Hamil Watch .80	3	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	2	16½	16½	16½	
Hayes Mfg	29	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	10	101½	101½	101½	— ⅜
Heime G W 1¼ae	1	75	75	75	— ¼

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	51.4	Prev. day	51.4
Month ago	50.6	Year ago	46.2
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hercules Motor 1	26	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
Hercules P pf 6 †	10	132	132	132	
Hershey Choc 3	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ¼
Helly Sugar 1	1	15	15	15	
Homestake Min	4	43	43¼	42¾	+ ⅛
Houd Hersh A 2½	2	44	43¾	44	+1
Houd-Hersh B 1g	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
HouseholdF pf5 †	40	111½	111½	111½	+1⅞
HoustonL&P 3.60	3	63¾	63	63	—1
Houston Oil	30	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 3	6	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
Hudson & Man	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	2	8	8	8	— ¼
Hud Bay M&S h2	13	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	44	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Surplus Plant Disposal Law Urged Speedily

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prompt enactment of legislation to provide the machinery for disposing of surplus war plants, equipment and other property has been recommended by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Asserting that the manner in which the disposal is handled will have a "profound effect" on the nation's economy, the committee said that unless a competent plan is drawn up in advance, the country "may be precipitated into a cycle of depression and unemployment."

The committee, headed by Albert C. Mattei, San Francisco oil company executive, advocated legislation creating an independent commission to administer the demobilization program and establishing basic principles and policies to guide the commission's work.

"This legislation," the report said, "should be enacted without delay because the ultimate magnitude of the problem is still subject to some degree of control, if surpluses beginning to show up can be stopped in their incipient stages of their development by properly co-ordinated measures."

The committee said there were only two methods of handling the disposal. First, as a problem of liquidation, with the objective of recovering a maximum number of dollars in the quickest time. Such a policy, the committee said, would "interfere with the conversion of economy to a normal peacetime basis and create widespread unemployment."

Secondly, regarding the issue as an economic problem with the objective of returning the surplus property to the private economy "in such a gradual and carefully planned manner as to have the minimum detrimental effect upon trade and national income."

Principles and policies relating to the disposition of surplus war property and plants which the committee said should be made law included:

1. The underlying objective should be the transfer of these properties to the competitive economy in a manner to create minimum disturbance to production and employment.
2. The earliest possible decision should be made as to which plants and equipment must be retained for essential military purposes.
3. As a broad principle, surplus plants and other facilities and real estate should be sold and not leased.
4. Prompt removal of surplus government-owned machinery, tools and equipment from plants is essential in the reconversion process.
5. Disposal of surplus machinery and equipment removed from a war plant should not be limited to "plant lots" but should be made available where necessary in small lots or on an individual unit basis.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.10	1.70½	1.71	1.70¾	
Minneapolis	1.61⅝	1.60¾	1.61¾	1.61¼	
Kansas City	1.61¼	1.61	1.61¼	1.61	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.67¼	1.66⅞	1.67⅝	1.67⅛	
Minneapolis	1.59	1.58⅝	1.59	1.58½	
Kansas City	1.58⅞	1.58	1.58⅞	1.58⅝	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.66	1.65⅛	1.65⅞	1.65⅜	
Minneapolis	1.57¾	1.57⅛	1.57¾	1.57	
Kansas City	1.57¾	1.57¾	1.57¾	1.57¾	
May Oats					
Chicago	.80⅜	.79¾	.80¼	.79¾	
Minneapolis	.79	.78¾	.79	.78⅝	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.26⅞	1.28⅛	1.26⅝	1.28⅛	1.26⅝
July	1.25⅜	1.27⅛	1.25⅝	1.27⅛	1.25⅜
Sept.	1.23⅞	1.25⅛	1.23⅝	1.25	1.23⅜
Dec.	1.24¾	1.25¾	1.24⅝	1.25¾	1.24½
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½	1.21¾
July	1.19¼	1.19⅝	1.19¼	1.19⅝	1.18½

Wool

Grease

March	....	....	....	96.5n	96.5
May	....	....	....	93.5n	93.5
July	....	....	....	90.1b	90.5
Oct.	....	....	....	87.3b	87.2
Dec	....	....	....	85.3b	85.0
Tops					
March	127.8	127.6	127.5	127.0b	127.5
May	123.7	123.7	123.4	123.4b	123.7
July	118.4	118.4	118.0	118.0	118.4
Oct	114.3	114.7	114.3	114.3b	114.5
Dec	111.5	111.5	111.2	111.2b	111.3

n—nominal. b—Bid. t—Traded.

Cotton

March	20.82	20.85	20.80	20.80	20.87
May	20.41	20.44	20.38	20.41	20.44
July	19.90	19.91	19.85	19.88	19.91
Oct	19.41	19.43	19.39	19.39	19.44
Dec	19.23	19.25	19.21	19.22	19.23

Spot 21.40.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

Feb.	34.5	34.85	34.85	34.85	35.00
Oct.	39.60	39.65	39.45	39.55	39.65

Potatoes

March	3.07	3.15	3.15	3.07	3.08
November	....	....	....	2.65n	2.65

n—Nominal.

Lesser-Known Companies IN Promising Industries

TO assist investors interested in "growth stocks" we have included in the current issue of our Investors Almanac a list of lesser-known companies in some of the more promising industries. Comment and suggestions also cover Common Stocks of major companies, Bonds and Preferred Stocks for income, and a review of conditions in the market for High-Grade Bonds.

We shall be glad to forward copies of this booklet, without cost, to investors.

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Promoted

W. P. Seiberling

Named secretary of the Seiberling Rubber Company to fill one of the posts left vacant by the passing of W. E. Palmer, the company's secretary and assistant treasurer. Mr. Seiberling was formerly accessories and repair materials sales manager. H. E. Thomas, formerly assistant secretary, was named assistant treasurer.

Knox Opposes Legislation To Dissolve PRC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Navy Secretary Frank Knox expressed opposition to liquidating the Petroleum Reserves Corporation in correspondence made public by a Senate committee considering a resolution to dissolve the huge government subsidiary.

The agency recently announced plans for a multi-million dollar pipeline project in the Far East and brought congressional demands for an investigation of its activities and of the government's world oil policies.

"A realistic view of the conditions confronting the government," Secretary Knox said in a letter released by the Senate's Interstate Commerce Committee, "demands the existence of some government agency which, working with industry, will be able to study and advise upon steps which must be taken to assure the flow of petroleum supplies to the United States from overseas sources when and as required."

The Navy Secretary said PRC "has not been designed as a producing, refining or marketing organization. It does not propose to compete with the private oil industry in this country.

"On the contrary, its purpose is to promote the private oil industry in this nation and to further the interests of the people of the United States."

Mr. Knox said the Petroleum Reserves Corporation is designed to help American companies gain participation in foreign petroleum reserves for the armed services of the United States, both in peace and in war.

The Navy Department's attitude toward the legislation to disband the corporation was requested by the committee.

Wholesale Prices Increase 0.2 P. C. In Feb. 19 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of commodity prices in primary markets rose 0.2 per cent during the week ended Feb. 19 to 103.3 per cent of the 1926 average. Higher prices for livestock, furniture and wood pulp accounted for most of the advance.

The index was 0.3 per cent higher than a month previous and about 1 per cent higher than a year ago.

Postwar Plans In N. Y. City Well Advanced

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's largest city appears ready for quick and effective transition from wartime to peacetime economy, with $1,300,000,000 already earmarked for immediate postwar expenditure by a relatively small segment of its businesses, the New York Postwar Industrial Committee reported.

Based on the committee's report of a two months survey, Mayor F. H. La Guardia issued a statement which said the amount would be spent by 1,003 of the city's 140,000 private business and industrial firms, a billion of it in the first two years after materials and manpower are available.

A statement accompanying the committee report said "these expenditures will cover only the preparation for normal business—that is, the capital additions, repairs and replacements needed to put plant in readiness for civilian goods production and normal business. Value of goods and services produced is not included. Nor is any item of public works.

Good Postwar Prospects

". . . Unlike most cities whose industry was largely converted to war production, New York faces the postwar era with good prospects of prompt return to a relatively high level of peacetime employment. Little time will have to be consumed in industrial reconversion."

The committee report said:

"Marked evidence of confidence exists in the expressed intention to venture new capital. While the existence of obstacles is recognized and sharply criticized, and while expenditures will be contingent on their removal, there is confidencce that they will be intelligently dealt with. Particularly, relief from taxes and renegotiation and contract tremination measures are needed to permit accumulating reserves for reconversion and replacements."

The report said that "the most frequent complaint is against Federal tax methods and stringent renegotiation methods. Almost every hotel complained that excess profits taxes prevent accumulations of enough reserves to make wear-and-tear replacement." It added that "the most significant deterrent to prompt resumption of business is the lack of materials," and that "several manufacturers appealed for help in obtaining materials in small amounts for experimental models."

Small Firms a Factor

"The amounts of planned expenditure by small firms was surprisingly high," the report said, "Especially where proprietors are owners. Since this may be because of the type of business covered, it cannot be assumed that the same nature of report would be obtained from all other classes. . . . Rather than state any estimate of extrapolated figures, we must be content with the observation that if the remainedr of firms carry out their proportionate share of preparation for business comparable to those who reported, the outlook for business is indeed favorable in New York City."

Mayor La Guardia referred to the report in his weekly radio speech Sunday, saying that it should not be confused with the city's own post-war program of public works which he announced recently as involving expenditures of a billion dollars.

Sun Oil Reports Jump in Net To $4.56 in 1943

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of the Sun Oil Company for 1943 totaled $13,353,524 after all charges, taxes and reserves, according to the company's report. This was equivalent to $4.56 each on the 2,838,928 common shares outstanding and compared with $8,671,050 for 1942, or $2.91 a common share. Tax payments last year amounted to $25,277,813, excluding $23,689,429 direct sales and excise taxes.

Current assets, according to the balance sheet on Dec. 31, 1943, totaled $126,535,787 and current liabilities $67,154,984, compared with $94,438,801 and $44,098,975, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1942. Cash increased to $27,079,995 from $16,356,235. The principal change in long-term debt was an increase to $15,000,000 from $8,000,000 in notes payable to banks.

J. Howard Pew, president, said the outlook for an improvement in petroleum supplies available for civilian use remained gloomy and that the situation for the entire country might grow worse before it became better. He explained that essential war needs must come first, and as the tempo of battle was accelerated, those requirements would rise rapidly.

The failure of new discoveries of petroleum to balance annual consumption recently, Mr. Pew said, had set off alarms that the nation's oil reserves would be exhausted within 12 to 15 years at the present rate of consumption, but he declared that "unless the political climate of the future chills the initiative and courage which Americans always have demonstrated in the discovery and development of oil, this country will have ample supplies of petroleum for the needs of at least several generations yet to be born."

Despite a record high crude-oil production last year of 18,122,142 barrels from its own wells, the company stated, 6,000,000 barrels had been added to its proved reserves, bringing that figure to a new high total of 509,000,000 barrels.

Textile Mills Pressed Between Increased Costs, Price Ceilings

Second of two articles on the decline in cotton textile output.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prime reason for the decline in cotton textile output is a lack of labor. Peak of employment, in September, 1942, was 510,000 persons, but present number of hands is down to round 475,000. And the present labor is not nearly so productive. A much larger proportion is women, and a much smaller proportion is skilled.

The quit-rate has gone up from less than two per month in 1940 (or about 23 per cent per year) to a current rate of round eight per cent a month or 100 per cent a year, which even for the most "unskilled" work means a fall in the output per hand. As a result the number of third shifts has fallen sharply, some second shifts even have been abandoned, and the average hours of loom operation per week is falling sharply, being now round 90 against over 110 on 1942.

Textile Wage Unsatisfactory

Chief reason for the labor scarcity is wages. Textile wages are traditionally low by comparison with other industries, and they are still sufficiently lower so that the typical war plant can pull men and women out of carding rooms and weave-sheds for a distance of 100 miles—and there is hardly a textile mill in the North or South that is not within 100 miles from a war plant. The new Bell bomber plant in Marietta, Georgia, for instance, has had a perceptible effect on the supply of Southern textile labor.

To meet this the textile industry has already raised wages sharply but not enough. The average weekly wage was $13.31 in 1938; it rose to $22.00 in 1942, and is now nearly $25.00, while the hourly rate, which was round 37c in 1936 is now almost 60 cents. A further wage increase is being discussed, to add 10 cents an hour and set a minimum of 50 cents.

In wage matters the industry is between the devil and the deep blue sea. It cannot now raise wages without permission of the War Labor Board, under the hold-the-line order. The only time wages are raised is when the unions put on the heat, and it is even said that mill requests to raise wages are turned down, only to have the union tipped off to go ahead and itself push for the wage increase—of course thereby getting credit for it with the employees.

Where mills have tried to meet the difficulty by trying an "incentive wage" (the old-fashioned piece rate), government agencies are said to have blocked it.

But even the mill that contemplates a wage increase to hold its help faces the problem of how to pay for it. The industry is still operating under ceilings established in May, 1942, at the time of General Maximum Price Regulation. Since that time wages are already up sharply.

So, in fact, are nearly all costs. For a time, second- and third-shift operations so reduced the unit overhead as to mean low costs and good profits. But the decline in the per-week hours of loom operation has been taking this advantage away.

Costs Rising Sharply

Machinery is beginning to show signs of the heavy war-time use and under-maintenance. Parts, fuel and material have gone up. And now cotton is moving upward, and is nearly a cent higher than the 20.47c. Southern markets price on which the present selling ceilings were based.

Quite naturally, the industry has met the situation, where possible, by ramming up the production on those lines which continue to show the best margin, and by cutting down production, or at least going slow on over-time work on those where the profit margin has been wiped out by increasing costs inside a fixed ceiling.

This has provoked some criticism in Washington and precipitated a battle royal over the question of textile profits, how much are they and are they too large.

There is little to go on; published figures are few. Latest Treasury figures are for 1941.

Certain guesses, however, seem safe. The industry was tremendously properous in 1942—not by comparison with World War I but by comparison with the three years just before the war. PAB Chairman Dodge in tax bill hearings last year gave figures showing that about 50 cotton textile companies which had averaged to make only about $8,500,000 in the years 1936-1939 made $76,000,000 in 1942.

However, the comparison is unfortunate for the textile people; of the three base years one was poor and one was bad.

Figures just published this week by the Securities and Exchange Commission on a dozen listed textile companies like Belding Heminway, Cannon Mills, Pacific Mills and Century Ribbon show no such phenomenal increase, but perhaps a doubling or trebling of net profit, in per cent of sales volume, after taxes. Of course the percentage gain will show much larger for the companies that did not do so well in the pre-war period than the comparison for good steady earners.

1942 Tops in Profits

There appears further little question that 1942 was tops in textile profits and they have been sliding since. Naumkeag Steam Cotton just reported for the year ended Nov. 21, 1943, a profit of $430,000, compared with $768,000 in the previous 12 months.

And while the downward profit trend will of course still leave some companies doing nicely and some lines yielding a generous margin, it must also be pushing some companies down toward the red ink and some lines under it. And this is the basic cause of the decline in production.

Faced with growing pressure for price relief, OPA got a letter from Stabilization Director Vinson. It is opposed to uniform increases to all producers. Its object is to stimulate or revive low-priced lines. It suggests that mills be willing to produce basic items for low-income groups at cost if their general profit position is at least twice that of their prewar level. This isn't, for many mills, as good as it sounds; it depends on the prewar level. If they haven't doubled their prewar earnings, it is suggested they accept a profit margin of 2 per cent. A third suggestion is for a pooling of the profits of the more efficient with the less efficient mills.

The net purpose seems to be to get some increase in the output of scarce items without breaking the hold-the-line order. This means that the cost of the increased output would come out of the profit of the mills.

It appears very likely that OPA will try hard to accomplish this.

It also appears very likely that it will fail, and that in the end either prices will have to lift somewhat or else there will have to be subsidies.

One simple subsidy method would be to sell the mills CCC cotton at below the cost of the cotton to CCC. There are plenty of precedents for this in the food program—if Congress will permit.

Monitor Index of Business Turns Upward During Week

MONTHLY AVERAGES
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX of GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M

An upturn was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the third week of February. The index registered 154.0 (prel.) for the week ended Feb. 19, compared with 153.6 for the previous week and 136.8 for the week ended Feb. 20, last year.

Two of the three components of the combined index increased for the week. Bank debits outside New York City rebounded more sharply than usual on an intra-monthly basis. Production of electricity eased less than seasonally, recording a substantial increase in the adjusted figure.

Partially offsetting these gains was a decline in miscellaneous freight carloadings which continued the contra-seasonal movement of the past few weeks.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Feb. 19 1944	Feb. 12 1944	Feb. 20 1943
Combined index	154.0	153.6	136.8
Bk. debits outside NYC	189.4	185.6	152.5
Elec Power production	138.1	135.9	125.8
Misc carloadings	124.6	139.3	132.2

*Preliminary

Joins Sperry Gyro

Camille F. Poirier

Formerly vice-president and general sales manager of the Crocker Wheeler Electric Manufacturing Company, appointed industrial sales manager for the Sperry Gyroscope Company. During 1942 Mr. Poirier was with the War Production Board as an electrical consultant in the shipbuilding division.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 40

Trades and Exchanges (Part 2)

While certain trades or exchanges of property are considered as not giving rise to gain, and are consequently nontaxable, such transactions are strictly limited in character. The first limitation is that the property exchanged must be "solely for property of a like kind."

The words "like kind" have reference to the nature or character of the property, and not to its grade, quality, or use. Thus, an exchange of an old truck for a new truck, an old passenger car for a new passenger car, would be exchanges of "like kind." Likewise, trades of a farm for city property, or of unimproved real estate for improved real estate, or of a rental house for a store building, although dissimilar in services or use, are still classified as exchanges of a like kind.

A second limitation on nontaxable exchanges is that the property exchanged must have been "held for productive use in trade or business or for investment," and the exchange must be made for property to be so held. This limitation excludes various types of transactions, especially trades of property used or to be used for personal purposes. An instance is an exchange involving residential property. Since a residence is not considered as held for use in trade or business or for investment, a trade of a residence for other property, or a trade of other property for a residence intended to be occupied by the taxpayer would constitute in effect a sale of the property disposed of, and a gain realized on the exchange would be reportable.

It should be noted, also, in this connection that in the case of a residence exchange for other property any gain realized would be taxable, under the capital gains provisions for normal tax and surtax purposes, but no loss would be allowable, since losses are not allowed to be taken on personal residence property disposed of. If, however, a business property were exchanged for a residence, the resultant gain or loss would be reportable.

The third limitation on nontaxable exchanges is that the exchange must be even—that is, no "boot" involved. If boot is taken, then a gain arises, the amount of which, up to the amount of the boot, would be taxable. The amount of gain beyond the amount of the boot would be nontaxable. If boot is given, however, no loss can be taken for the amount of boot given, since this is regarded simply as additional investment in property of the kind exchanged.

The fourth limitation on nontaxable exchanges excludes transactions in stocks and bonds and other securities, as well as exchanges of property held as stock in trade or primarily for sale. However, in the case of investment securities held, an exchange may be nontaxable, if the securities exchanged are of the same corporation and of the same degree of equity (common stock for common stock, preferred stock for preferred stock, etc.). Also, in the case of reorganizations, an exchange of securities is nontaxable if the exchange is made pursuant to a plan of reorganization, and stock or securities in a corporation a party to the reorganization are exchanged solely for stock or securities in such corporation or another corporation a party to the reorganization.

Los Angeles Issue On Market Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—An underwriting syndicate including Mellon Securities Corp., Drexel & Co. and Harris, Hall & Co. is offering today $15,000,000 department of water and power of the City of Los Angeles electric plant revenue bonds with maturities running to 1976.

Prices ranged from a yield basis of 0.40 of one per cent for the nearby maturities to a dollar basis of 100 for the longer dated securities.

Sees Postwar Difficulties Exaggerated

Economic readjustment after the war will prove simpler than is often thought, Dr. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University forecast in addressing the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce this noon.

Dr. Slichter, who is one of the most eminent economists of the country, is serving as Chairman of the Research Advisory Board of the Committee for Economic Development, a national organization set up by business to ease the return to peace production.

"Although the economic adjustments which will follow the war will be large and, in many respects, difficult to accomplish, their magnitude has, on the whole, been exaggerated," he said. "For example, one frequently hears it said that the end of the war may see the sudden termination of contracts having a face value of $50,000,000,000 or $75,000,000,000. This is true, but misleading. The volume of goods processed for which payment has not been made and inventories of raw material and finished goods will probably be not more than $12,000,000,000. Settlement for most of this amount should be possible within a very few weeks."

Surplus Not So Burdensome

"One frequently hears it said that government owned inventories will total $60,000,000,000 to $70,000,000,000. This also is true but misleading. Most of the government surpluses will be munitions, landing barges, planes and tanks—necessary to military operations but of no commercial use. Commercially useable inventories of food, clothing, medical and hospital supplies, machinery, desk, office supplies, camping equipment and other useable articles will probably not total more than $15,000,000,000. Half of these commercially useable supplies will be abroad and will not be brought back to the United States.

"The supplies offered for sale in the United States will be roughly equivalent to a little more than a month's retail sales at present rates. There will be very difficult situations in connection with particular commodities but the total value of goods to be sold is considerably smaller than many business men assume.

"One frequently hears it said that the United States owns one fourth to one third of the industrial plant and equipment of the country. It is true that the government has spent more than $15,000,000,000 on industrial plant and equipment and that the cost of the country's industrial plant and equipment at the beginning of the war has been roughly estimated at around $50,000,000,000.

Military to Keep Watch

"From one third to one half of the government-owned plant and equipment is either not commercially useable or will be kept by the government for military and naval operations.

"The commercially useable government-owned plant and equipment at normal prices would represent a cost of roughly $7,000,000,000. This is no more than private industry spent on plant and equipment in 1939. The government may be said to own about one seventh of the country's plant and equipment—not one fourth or one third.

"The dislocation of labor after the war will be great, but much less than most people suppose. The number of persons in the strictly munitions industry is a little more than 5,000,000. Indeed, the great majority of war workers will not even change their employment."

CLASSIFIED

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CLASSIFIED (Continued)

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

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MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Dodds Still Is Pursuing Mile Record

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—If anybody has an extra coupon, Gil Dodds can use it in that last quarter of a mile. The bespectacled star from Boston is the unbeaten mile marvel of the track world today as he eyes four more chances to break the world indoor record, but he has final 440-yard troubles.

Dodds surpassed all indoor marks for the three-quarter mile Saturday night as he scorched the Madison Square Garden boards in 3:01, but ran out of gas and slacked off to a 67.3 second final 440 to miss his goal by nine tenths of a second. His time of 4:08.3 clipped .4 second off his own National A. A. U. indoor championship standard.

No Record

Dan Ferris, secretary of the A. A. U., ruled last night, however, that Dodds' 3:01 for the three-quarters could not be approved as a record because only two clockers, instead of three, reported the time. Ferris also said that Michigan's Bob Ufer's supposedly new record of 1:11.3 in the 600-yard dash was invalid because he got off to a flying start and starter Nate Cartwell declined to certify that the start was official.

Competition from a new source will be available Saturday in the special match race at the I. C. 4-A championships here when Ensign Ollie Hunter, of the Columbia midshipmen's school, drops down from the longer routes to try to give Dodds a battle. Ollie tried the mile yesterday, 16 hours after winning the A. A. U. three-mile crown, and was an easy winner in 4.32.6 as the midshipmen met Army in a dual meet.

Hunter usually has a last lap spring under his belt when the band toots the Notre Dame Victory March and that may be just what is needed to pull Dodds to that record that appears within reach.

Sullivan Award

Dodds, who yesterday received the James E. Sullivan award as the amateur athlete who did the most to advance the cause of sportsmanship in 1943, let Bill Hulse of the New York A. C. set the pace for the first quarter of the A. A. U. mile, Gil took over in the third lap and ran himself and the field right into the ground with an inspiring performance that had the crowd of 16,000 talking to themselves. His slow final 440 was apparent to all and his final time, although excellent, came as an anti-climax.

Johnny Fulton's failure in the 1,000-yard run, which was won by Les Eisenhart of Columbus, Ohio, was a distinct surprise as the San Francisco lad and Joe Nowicki of Rochester had been expected to provide the competition.

Three men bettered 24 feet in the broad jump, which was won by Barney Ewell, former Penn State star now in the Army, and Ed Conwell of N. Y. U. equaled the world indoor mark for the 60-yard dash with a winning 6.1 second effort.

Only double winner was Ed Dugger, formerly of Tufts, who captured both the 60-yard high and low hurdles.

Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam was unable to appear because his plane was grounded in Cleveland and Jack Defield, former Minnesota U. athlete, won the pole vault at 14 feet.

Detroit Reviving Western Open Golf

DETROIT, Feb. 28 (AP)—Detroit will make a bid to stage the revived Western open golf championship in 1944, it was announced.

Roland Weyand, president of the Western Golf and Country Club here, said his club was interested in landing the tournament that was voted back into competition at Chicago a fortnight ago after a year's absence. Tournament officials said at that time bids would be welcome from Detroit or Cleveland.

The Western open last was staged here more than 10 years ago.

Gillespie Takes Mid-Winter Honors

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 28 (AP)—Lieut. Campbell Gillespie, former University of Miami player, won the men's singles in the mid-winter tennis tournament by defeating Lieut. Robert Peacock of Laguna Beach, Calif., 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Doris Hart of Miami, ranking star among women players, took the women's singles with an easy 6—0, 6—1 score over Elizabeth Taylor of Philadelphia. Miss Taylor is a WAVE stationed at the Miami Naval Air Station.

Manush Signs

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 28 (AP)—Henry (Heinie) Manush, former major leaguer, has signed a one-year contract as manager of the Roanoke Red Sox baseball team of the Piedmont League, Stanley Radke, president of the club announced.

Bruins May Have to Catch Toronto for Play-Off Spot

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"They don't look so good, but we'll battle to the finish," was the way Manager Art Ross today described his Bruins' chances of making the Stanley Cup play-offs. The Bruins will continue the battle at the Garden here tomorrow night against Toronto Maple Leafs, the team it now appears as though the B's will have to catch.

Originally it was thought the Bruins would have to beat out Chicago for fourth place, but the Black Hawks have suddenly spurted to win their last three in a row and lose only one of their last seven games to tie Toronto for third. The Hawks, moreover, have the better chance of staying in third, for they have nine games to play to only seven for the Leafs. Like Chicago, Boston has nine games to go, and tomorrow night's affair here can be decisive.

Uphill Battle

At best it will be an uphill battle for the Bruins, who have had to struggle against misfortune as well as the rest of the National Hockey League ever since the start of the year. First, Johnny Crawford went out of action for eight games. Then Bill Cowley was injured and has played part of only one game in the Bruins' last 15 league contests. Harvey Jackson and Russ Kopak have each missed a few games. And now comes the news that Crawford is again out of the line-up, this time indefinitely.

Johnny's absence will be offset by the return of Cowley, but the team will hardly be any stronger. Cowley puts the punch in the Bruins' attack, but Crawford is the main peg of its defense. To fill out the rear guard threesome with Dit Clapper and Pat Egan, Ross is again bringing up Guy Labrie from the Olympics, who himself was hurt slightly as the Olympics beat Brooklyn 8-3 at the Arena last night.

Third Line Uncertain

Cowley will go back to his old post between Herbie Cain and Buzz Boll, while Art Jackson will drop back to center for Bep Guidolin and Norm Calladine. Ross today was not sure of his third line, with Russ Kopak due to be back in uniform. Alan Rittinger is all right, but the third forward presents a problem. Busher Jackson's ankle and elbow are not right yet, and Ross may decide to give the big fellow a rest in favor of Tommy Brennan or Clarence Schmidt of the 'Pics.

The Bruins will actually have to lift themselves by their bootstraps if they hope to make the play-offs, for they have been in a protracted slump since the middle of January. They have won only three and tied none of their last 14 games, and have lost their last four straight. To round out their 1943-44 string they are due to play two games each with Toronto, Chicago, Rangers, and Detroit, and just one with Canadiens.

Toronto, however, has not been too hot lately and has lost its last two straight. It is a tough road and a long one for the Bruins, but they still have a chance. Tomorrow night can go far towards telling the story.

* * *

Briefs: Herb Cain managed to retain his individual scoring lead, although Doug Bentley of Chicago scored seven points to Herbie's one the past week to creep within five points . . . Lorne Carr of Toronto did not add a point but remained runner-up at 62 . . . Bentley tallied five times to tie Herb's 31 goals for the lead in this department . . . Elmer Lach of Canadiens has gone way in front in assists with 40, and with nine games to go stands a good chance of bettering Cowley's league record of 45 . . . Babe Pratt of the Leafs continues to add to his new record for defensemen . . . He now has 48 points . . . The Big 10 in the scoring column, barring corrections from Montreal, are as follows:

	G.	A.	Pts.
Cain, Boston	31	35	66
Carr, Toronto	29	33	62
Bentley, Chicago	31	30	61
Mosienko, Chicago	26	33	59
Lach, Canadiens	17	40	57
Liscombe, Detroit	28	26	54
A. Jackson, Boston	22	32	54
Carveth, Detroit	21	33	54
C. Smith, Chicago	18	36	54
Cowley, Boston	19	33	52

* * *

The Boston Olympics scored a double victory over Brooklyn Crescents the past week end, winning 12-4 Saturday and 8-3 victory last night . . . 'Pics have taken eight in a row in their latest winning streak and boast an over-all mark of 34 victories in 36 league starts . . . They are the Eastern League champions, winners of the Hershey and Boardwalk Cups, and by now should be winners of the Walker Cups . . . These cups are awarded for the winners of each third of the league schedule . . . Hank D'Amore claims to have 73 points to wrap up the individual scoring title . . . Nearest to him is the Olympics' Tommy Brennan, who says he has 61.

Temple in Cage Spotlight By Western Michigan Win

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Temple, a team given scant consideration at the start of the season, jumped into the college basketball limelight last week by bowling over Western Michigan. The feat of the Philadelphia Owls in handing the Midwesterns their first collegiate setback of the season, 55-51, shoved them into the front line of teams being considered to fill the remaining berths in postseason tournaments.

Provided the Owls follow through this week and whip their arch city rivals, St. Joseph's, they may be invited to compete in the national invitation tourney at Madison Square Garden along with DePaul (18-3), Oklahoma Aggies (20-3), Muhlenberg (20-3), Utah (13-3), St. John's (13-3); Kentucky (14-1), and still another unnamed quintet. So far Temple has won 13 and lost seven against major competition, the last four in a row against St. John's, Washington - Jefferson, Penn State, and Western Michigan.

Army Unbeaten

Temple's performance overshadowed somewhat the victory Army chalked up against New York University to continue the only major unbeaten quintet in the country. The Cadets hope to finish their season unbeaten in 15 starts by crushing Maryland and Navy this week and perhaps being invited to one of the postseason tourneys.

Dartmouth, 15-1, already has accepted an invitation to compete in the eastern NCAA play-offs; and Ohio State, 13-6, is expected to act this week. What teams will fill the remainder of the berths in this tourney still is a mystery, although Arkansas is regarded as having the inside track from the Southwest. This is how the situation shapes up by sections:

East—Temple's feats outstanding, with Army and Long Island close behind. Sampson Naval surprised by beating Canisius, then, in turn, was upset by Colgate. Muhlenberg wound up season by whipping Villanova.

Midwest—Northwestern, eliminated from Big Ten title by Illinois Friday, 50-47, came back against Purdue Saturday and knocked Boilermakers out of possible tie, 51-45. Iowa now only remaining team chance for title deadlock with Ohio State, but has to beat Northwestern twice this week. Best wins of week: DePaul's 61-49 win over Notre Dame in overtime and Notre Dame's 66-42 rout of Iowa. Great Lakes drubbed Toledo for 30th victory in 33 games.

Lead at Stake

Big Six—Fireworks tonight at Ames, when unbeaten Iowa State and Oklahoma clash with first place at stake. Oklahoma, beaten previously by Cyclones, 41-39, must win to gain at least tie for title. If Sooners win, Kansas could knock Iowa State out of tie by winning on Friday.

Southwest—Arkansas trounced winless Texas Aggies twice to wind up Conference season in championship with Rice. Each have won 11 league games and lost only one. Arkansas appears choice to represent section in NCAA tourney, since Rice is losing several of its regulars before the tourney opens.

Southeast — Kentucky and Georgia Tech seeded No. 1 and 2 in annual Conference tourney this week end at Louisville. Other teams are Tulane, Vanderbilt, Georgia, and Louisiana State.

South—Duke won the championship of the Southern Conference by upsetting North Carolina in annual tourney at Raleigh. Norfolk Naval Training Station and Norfolk Naval Air Station battle Tuesday to settle feud.

Pacific Coast—The same old story, Washington on top in the northern division, and California in the southern half.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—When Paul Brown, Ohio State grid coach, goes into the Navy he will be given the privilege of naming his own successor, probably one of his assistants . . . That's quite a change from the old Ohio system of firing the coach and everybody who was on speaking terms with him . . . Lieut. Jim Burchard, former New York sport scribe, hopes to bring the winners of the recent Allied service boxing tournament on a tour to the United States . . . The Dodgers insist those new shiny uniforms for night games shouldn't be called "jockey" satin—both the manufacturer and Judge Landis would object . . . Nevertheless them Bums likely will get a lot of "riding" when they wear them.

* * *

Jimmie Murphy, Canton, Ill., Daily Ledger: "A few years ago it was the three B's who were Purdue's football stars . . . This year it's the three H's who are leading the Boilermakers in basketball — Hoffman, Haag, and Horn . . . Yeh, and in some other schools it's the 4-F's who are leading in everything."

* * *

Vice-Admiral Ben Moreell, the youngest man of that rank in the Navy—he's 51—was captain of the track team and star football fullback at Washington University, St. Louis, in 1913 . . . Lieut. Robert P. Parsons, former Springfield, Mass., college athlete and Eastern States gymnastics champion, has been trying to interest cadets at the Corsicana, Texas, Army Air Field in tumbling. But apparently that's one thing the fliers want to avoid, in or out of planes . . . Marine Lieut. Nicholas Padgen, former Creighton and Chicago Cards center, sends word from Cape Gloucester, New Britain, that handling artillery is just like throwing a block at a tackle . . . He must have got that idea from trying to tackle the Bears.

McSpaden And Byrd Set For Final Battle

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28 (AP)—A two-man battle between Sammy Byrd and Harold McSpaden was due to unfold today in their final 18 holes in the New Orleans $5,000 War Bond golf tournament.

McSpaden, who led the field until yesterday, faltered on the third round with a one over par 73 while Byrd cashed in with a three under par 69, tallying eight birdies to McSpaden's two.

Byrd, the former Yankee outfielder, plugged away with consistent shooting and came up with a 36-33—69 that garnered him 212 for the 54 holes and put him on top by two strokes over the former pace-setter McSpaden, who scored a 37-36—73, totaling 214.

Byron Nelson shot the second best third round score of 71, which was matched by Claude Harmon. Nelson moved ahead of Chick Harbert who came up with a 75, taking sixes on the ninth and 16th holes, and dropping back to fourth place.

Winging out in the front by substantial margins, Byrd and McSpaden have developed the tournament into a two-man contest for the last day. Both have survived the tricky, wind-swept course much better than their rivals in the first three rounds. Yesterday's wind, however, was not as bad as Saturday's, but it served to hold down the scores on the lengthy No. 1 City Park course.

A crowd of 5,000 spectators trudged the course Sunday.

Hawks Tie Leafs For Third Place In NHL Standing

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	31	4	7	69	189	88
Detroit	20	15	6	46	170	141
Toronto	19	20	4	42	178	152
Chicago	19	18	4	42	149	156
Boston	16	21	4	36	177	207
New York	6	33	3	15	137	256

Results Feb. 26

Montreal 10, Boston 2.
Chicago 3, Toronto 2.

Results Feb. 27

Montreal 5, Detroit 1.
Chicago 4, New York 2.

By the Associated Press

The Chicago Black Hawks are back in the groove in the National Hockey League.

A few weeks ago they jumped into fourth place only to drop back again into fifth. They demonstrated last week, however, that their main trend is upwards by winning three straight games and climbing into a third-place tie with the Toronto Maple Leafs. They seem assured a berth in the Stanley Cup play-offs.

The Hawks started their latest upsurge by bowling over the New York Rangers, 8 to 4, on Tuesday. On Saturday they edged out Toronto, 3 to 2, at Toronto, and last night hopped back to Chicago and beat New York, 4 to 2, before 15,944. Cully Dahlstrom, who scored three of Chicago's four goals, won the game in the last period by slamming home two markers within 18 seconds.

The Montreal Canadiens continue to sweep all before them. The newly crowned champions knocked over Toronto, Boston, and Detroit during the week to run their current winning streak to six. Their latest triumph, a 5-to-1 conquest of Detroit last night before 13,347 on Detroit ice, hinted that the Stanley Cup play-offs might be just a breeze for the Flying Frenchmen.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Navy 69, Maryland 35.
Navy Plebes 29, Staunton Military Academy 27.
Army 46, New York Univ. 36.
Lakehurst Naval Air Station 52, Fort Miles 39.
City College of New York 44, St. Joseph's 41.
Connecticut 70, Northeastern 37.
Haverford 74, Johns Hopkins 43.
Temple 55, Western Michigan 51.
Maine 61, Colby 51.

South

Delaware 54, West Chester (Pa.) T. 15.
Duke 44, North Carolina 27 (Southern Conf. tournament final).
672nd Engineers 58, Alderson Broaddus 40.
Marshall 84 Salem 33.
Pittsburgh 60, West Virginia 57.
Kentucky 51, Ohio U. 35.
Norfolk Naval Training Station 69, Villanova 19.
Bowman Field 35, Georgetown C. 28.

Midwest

Northwestern 51, Purdue 45.
Notre Dame 66, Iowa 42.
Otterbein 38, Wooster 35.
Detroit 41, Selfridge Field 28.
Detroit T. 60, Assumption 40.
Kansas 40, Missouri 27.
Oklahoma 43, Nebraska 32.
Minnesota 49, Chicago 36.
Minnesota 49, Chicago 36.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 49, Augsburg (Minneapolis) 43.
Hamline 47, Macalester 24.
Dubuque U. 56, Wartburg 35.
Herington (Kan.) Air Base 33, Kansas State 31.
Phillips (Bartlesville, Okla.) 40, Jefferson Barracks 38.
Valparaiso (Ind.) 42, Concordia Seminary 36.
Iowa Seahawks 46, Loras 39.
Wittenberg 45, Muskingum 38.
Case 59, Akron 52.
Wesleyan 45, Kearney T. 25.

Southwest

Arkansas U. 60, Texas A. & M. 38.
Oklahoma A. & M. 56, Tulsa U. 39.
Norman (Okla.) Navy Zoomers 53, Camp Chaffee 43.

West

Montana U. 43, Carroll C. Navy 33.
Mow Chemical 46, Utah 36.
Fort Warren 78, Salt Lake Air Base Wings 63.
Oregon State 55, Washington State 44.
Wyoming Univ. ASTP 70, Regis C. (Denver) ASTP 38.
Camp Santa Anita 41, Southern California 38.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 27

Cleveland 3, Hershey 0.
Pittsburgh 3, Buffalo 3.

Results Feb. 27

Buffalo 6, Hershey 1.
Cleveland 4, Providence 3.
Pittsburgh 3, Indianapolis 3.

Soccer Results

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn Wanderers 2, Philadelphia Americans 1.
Philadelphia Nationals 3, New York Americans 2.
Brookhattans 2, Kearny (N. J.) Celtics 2 (tie).

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(Continued from previous page)

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VIRGINIA

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HENRY MORGAN
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You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream Butter
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MEATS, GROCERIES
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COAL COKE FUEL OIL
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WI. 4115

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Carroceto (kär'-rô-chā'-tô)—Italian town 21 miles south of Rome.

Keikino (kā'-kī-nŏ)—Town on the Estonian border.

Krasnogvardeisk (krŭs-nŭ-gvŭr-dyā'-ĭsk)—Rail junction in the Leningrad sector, Russia.

Marianas Islands (mă'-rē-ă'-näs)—Group of islands north of Truk and the Carolines.

Paasikivi, Dr. Juhu (yōō'-hōō pä'-sĭ-kĭ'-vĭ)—Finnish official in Sweden to discuss peace terms with the Russian Ambassador.

Padiglione (pä'-dē-lyō'-nā)—Italian town northwest of Anzio.

Paleckis, Justinas (yōōs-tĭ'-näs pä-lĕt'-skĭs)—President of Lithuania.

Paramushiro (pä-rä-mōō-shē-rō—even accent)—Important Japanese naval base.

St. Didier, Gen. Auguste Drousin de (ô'-güst' drōō'-zăn' dē săn' dē'-dyā')—To be the new head of the French Military Mission in Washington.

Saipan (sī-pän')—Chief island of the Marianas group, and site of a naval air base.

Sukhov (sōō'-kôf)—Russian river emptying into the Dnieper.

Tinian (tē'-nī-än')—Island of the Marianas group, site of a naval air base.

Tashiro, Shigetoku (shē-gē-tô-kōō tä-shē-rō—even accent)—Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China.

Volosovo (vô'-lŭ-sŭ-vô)—Rail junction near Leningrad.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Dampier (dăm'-pēr)—Strait between New Britain and New Guinea islands.

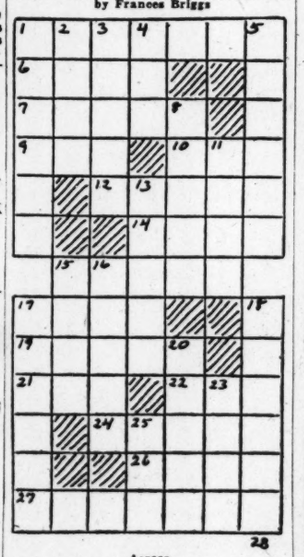
Pskov (pskôf)—Large military base in Russia, gateway to Latvia and Lithuania.

Velletri (vĕl-lā'-trē)—One of the key points in the highway network around the Rome beachhead.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; ch = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Sir Joseph Porter is what in "H. M. S. Pinafore"?
6—What is terminal part of leg of a man or of an animal?
7—If you gathered ramblers from your garden, they would be what?
9—What island lies to the west of Great Britain (abbr.)?
10—What is made while sun shines?
12—One held as a chattel is what?
14—What is a kind of wide-mouthed pitcher?
15—What is the hollow of a spoon called (pl.)?
17—Persian fairy.
19—What is another name for a lariat?
21—Bustle.
22—Vehicle.
24—What is relationship of Beatrice to Leonato in "Much Ado About Nothing"?
26—What is a podium?
27—Who is author of "Old Chester Tales" (poss.)?

Down
1—On what continent would you find Hottentots?
2—A portal is what?
3—Who was placed in an ark of bulrushes?
4—Noun suffix.
5—Mr. Tulkinghorn is what in "Bleak House"?
8—What is the scrape worn by Spanish-Americans?
11—What is name of class of vertebrates consisting of the birds?
13—What is Dodd's first name in "The Constant Nymph"?
15—What is one of objects strung in a necklace?
16—Who was carried off by a bear and reared with her cubs?
17—What is name of a beautiful lake of New York?
18—An act of endearment is what?
20—Where would you find a pearly nautilus?
22—Sour substance.
23—Girl's name.
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"I should never have hired a Norwegian watchman for this place!"

Today's Quotation

Character is a by-product; it is produced in the great manufacture of daily duty.—Woodrow Wilson

Brevities

It is assumed the postwar television set will have some sort of filter, so that starting a vacuum cleaner elsewhere in the house won't pull the characters off the screen.—Milwaukee Journal.

Then there was the apartment house dweller who, despairing of getting any heat from the janitor, attached a faucet to the radiator and now at least gets ice water.

An optimist is the man who thinks he will not have to buy any vegetables if he plants a garden.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

In Lighter Vein

Pegasus?

An RAF man says that when the Royal Air Force was formed, the Stationery Office was told to prepare a special edition of King's Regulations by altering the word "soldier" to "airman" wherever "soldier" occurred in the book that was the basis of Army discipline.

This was done—and even now, the informant asserts, one paragraph of the RAF version reads: "No airman may sleep more than 100 yards away from his horse. —Answers.

Of Course Not

The pompous individual had been making dogmatic assertions all the evening, and when the conversation turned upon sleep, he remarked: "It's always best to lie on the right side."

"Ah!" returned one of his audience, "when you are on the right side, it isn't necessary to lie at all."—Sheffield (Eng.) Weekly Telegraph.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Precision Dynamiting Could Drop a Concrete Dam in Place Across a River?

A remarkable case of control over explosive forces is reported by the du Pont Company. It seems that it was necessary to dam the Saguenay River in Canada for a hydroelectric project. The torrential rush of the current balked successive attempts to complete a cofferdam, the conventional method in such cases.

So the dam was built complete out of water, standing upright on end upon one bank of the river. The steel and concrete structure towered 95 feet in height, was 45 feet wide, and measured 40 feet where it was to plumb the river at its deepest point.

The problem was to drop its huge bulk into its place in the stream. The margin between success and failure was rated in inches. A du Pont explosives expert planted 1,000 pounds of gelatin dynamite in just the right spot to blow away the supports holding the dam upright. The entire charge was exploded as a single shot. The tower toppled and fell.

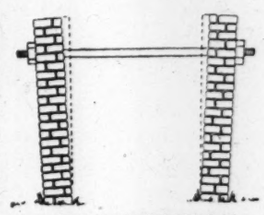
Five seconds after the blast, the huge dam rested squarely on the target.

How Far Radio Waves Can Travel Through the Ground?

According to experiments conducted by the Bureau of Mines, radio waves can penetrate 125 feet of earth and rock.

How Heating an Iron Bar Can Help to Straighten Up Leaning Brick Walls?

While some substances have a higher coefficient of expansion than others, in general it is true that materials expand when heated and contract on cooling.



AS THE HEATED IRON ROD COOLS IT SHRINKS, DRAWING THE WALLS TO THE POSITION SHOWN BY THE DOTTED LINES.

Taking advantage of this fact, it is possible to run an iron bar across the gap between two brick walls that have begun to lean outward, heat the bar, and by tightening nuts on the threaded end fasten it firmly to the walls.

As the bar cools, it shrinks, exerting a powerful force tending to draw the walls back into a vertical position.

W. P. Keasbey.

Three Heroic Feats

By the Associated Press

San Pedro, Calif.

Army Private Floyd Steward is home with the monkey which he says saved his life three times—and on one of those occasions the lives of 14 other men as well.

The soldier and his mascot met during a German bombing and strafing attack on Kasserine Pass in Africa. He plunged into a water-filled shell hole, almost drowning the unseen baby monkey until she crawled up his sleeve.

She became his constant companion, riding inside his field jacket. Many times she accompanied Steward and other members of the air-borne engineers on parachute missions, helping them select safe fruits and berries.

Once, Steward related, she set up such a chatter at a water hole where he and fourteen other men were about to drink that they decided to test the water. It was poisoned.

When he was lost in Africa for days, the monkey found grapes and berries that sustained his life.

But her most heroic feat followed the explosion in Sicily of an enemy mortar shell. Steward was buried alive with the monkey beneath earth and debris. She scrambled up out of the ground, he declared, and summoned rescuers with her violent chatter.

NEWS ITEM— SERVICE MEN CROWD BOSTON DANCING SCHOOLS TO LEARN LATEST DANCING STEPS.

LAUNDRY?
NO!— DANCING PUMPS— BUT PLEASE DON'T SAY ANYTHING ABOUT IT
THIS IS DANCING SCHOOL, SERGEANT—NOT JUDO
ONE, TWO, THREE, DIP! ONE, TWO, THREE, DIP!
THE TOP KICK MUST HAVE BEEN TO DANCING SCHOOL LAST NIGHT
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*There Should Be One Corner*

By Le Pelley

Mom... I WAS JUST WONDERING....
No... YOU CAN'T COME OUT OF THE CORNER YET!
I WAS WONDERING ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE...
WHAT IS IT?
IF I WERE BAD, WHERE WOULD I SIT, IF WE LIVED IN A LIGHTHOUSE.....??
?!
LOT

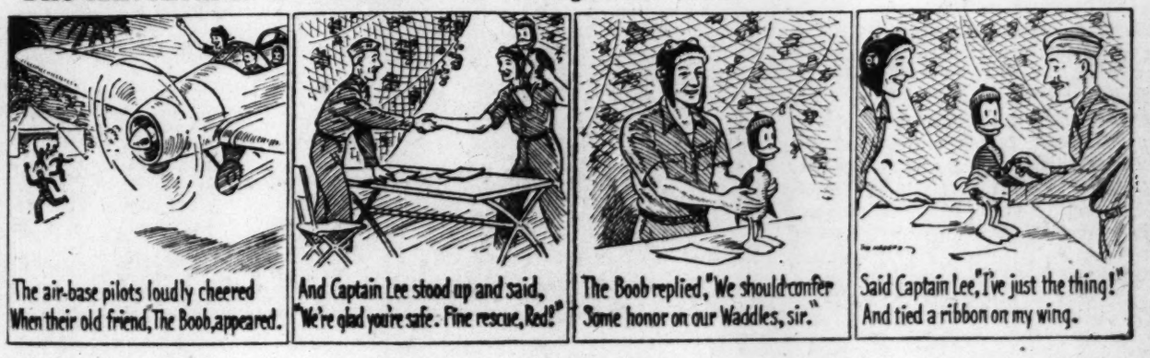
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Suggestion*

By Rodgers

"Snappy and I have been wondering what good it does to know there are two caretakers instead of one," ol' Pete wagged-
"The cross one is still likely to pop out at us the minute we start looking for Rover's bones!"
"I suppose we'll just have to watch and wait until that one goes to town or something," Snappy said—
"Why not become friends with both of them?" I asked-
"That's funny, we never thought of that!" they both barked-.

The Adventures of Waddles—*For Distinguished Service*

By The Hagers


The air-base pilots loudly cheered When their old friend, The Boob, appeared.
And Captain Lee stood up and said, "We're glad you're safe. Fine rescue, Red!"
The Boob replied, "We should confer Some honor on our Waddles, sir."
Said Captain Lee, "I've just the thing!" And tied a ribbon on my wing.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward a Climax

In the last week, the war in the air, on sea and land has accelerated into a vehemence never equalled in human history. Yet the feeling persists all this is but the preparatory backstage rumbling before the curtain rises for the final act in this heart-touching tragic drama of modern times.

The hundreds of bombers thunder deep into Germany to strike relentlessly those plants turning out fighter planes, first reliance of the Nazi defense. Here is illustrated the industrial nature of today's war. Britain and America, marshaling superior resources of materials and machines, have accumulated such preponderance of air power they can strike beyond the finished planes of the foe and smash his very capacity to arm.

In this phase, the activity in Europe is further advanced than in the Pacific, where it is still the completed product that must be struck down by Allied forces. In fact, the steady night-and-day raining of bombs on German fighter plants suggests this phase of the war may be nearing its completion.

If so, it fits neatly into the pattern of land movement that the Russians in the east and the Americans, British and French in the south are drawing. The Russians are depriving Germans of resources, are inflicting physical and moral defeat and punishment, and daily driving the Nazis to a point where they must stand or lose vital segments of their army.

At Anzio, the Germans' great hopes for a victory that would cheer their people have been reversed in a most costly defeat. The Allies are strengthening their beachhead; soon the powerful thrust from Cassino must resume.

From inside the occupied lands comes word that German nationals must be armed. Hostility of enslaved Europe toward the Nazi overlords mounts and soon must explode.

And from London come open reports of a veritable one-way ferryboat service of American troops of all sorts and types of training and equipment pouring into Britain in a "silent invasion." The beaches, streets, houses that Mr. Churchill once promised stoutly to defend are now—so greatly is the complexion of the war changed—filled with the power of the United Nations until they are like great springs, coiled and ready for the mighty thrust that will bring freedom and peace to a world that will, we trust, more carefully cherish them than ever before.

Olive Branch With Bombs?

The bombing of Finland's capital by Russian planes after reports of peace moves is surprising only if one forgets the very difficult decision which now confronts the Finns. A decision for peace is as hard to make as a decision to continue the war against Russia would be.

In fact, a decision for peace may seem to many Finns to be fraught with surer and more immediate suffering. It entails the substitute of one foreign military occupation for another: if the Nazis are to be put out, the Russians must come in to do it. It is doubtful if Finland could buy an armistice without promising to do all in its power to help the Russians trap the estimated seven divisions of Nazis in the northern part of the country. To fulfill that promise would move the war quickly from Russian to Finnish soil, where it would have to be fought against a ruthless new enemy with the aid of a feared and even hated new ally.

The Mannerheim group is expected to resist any move for peace with Russia, and the clash between this group and those eager for peace could result in civil war. If Russia, then, is to conclude with Finland an armistice of appreciable value to the Russians, it must be concluded swiftly, before internal opposition to a peace move can further intrench itself, and before a split among the Finns leaves them impotent to help in the annihilation of the German divisions in Finland.

Though Finland can hardly expect an armistice with Russia without a Russian occupation, this does not necessarily mean that the final peace terms must be harsh. In fact, London reports say terms already outlined by Russian sources seem reasonable. But these terms cannot be the terms of an armistice. In the present phase of Finnish-Russian relations many of the things which the Finns have so greatly feared may have to be borne by them. The knowledge of how very difficult it is for Finland to choose peace is one reason for the Russian raid on Helsinki: When peace is hard to choose, war must be made harder to bear.

Come On, Congress!

Now that Congress has asserted its independence over the tax-bill veto, we hope it will use its independence for constructive action. Nullifying Presidential leadership only increases the need for Congressional leadership. At least two major questions call for early and positive action. Inflation continues to be a menace to the home front and the time for solving the soldiers' vote problem is growing short.

It would be a shame if the American people allowed the excitement engendered by the tiff between Congress and President to hide the fact that Congress so far has been decidedly backward in dealing with inflation and the soldiers' vote. Whatever justification it may have had for resenting the President's attitude, it should now take care that it escapes from a dog-in-the-manger position itself.

Congress today possesses a grand opportunity to display leadership. It should assert its independence of the pressure blocs which want inflation or which threaten to deny a voice in the elections to the men and women whom the Country (through an Act of Congress) has called from their homes to defend democracy.

Railroad Manpower

Possibly it is unfortunate that the American railroad industry did not seek, earlier, to be declared so essential to the war effort that its necessary men could not be drafted indiscriminately. Now that this has occurred, and many men in operating departments have gone into the service, the railroads are seeking to have them released, as indispensable.

Replacements for skilled men of this nature are not immediately available. It takes time to train them in rules, safety, appliances, methods, discipline. Schoolboys are a stopgap as trainmen; young women have their limitations, even in suburban passenger service, as trainmen. Telegraphers, on railroads, need to know much more than the Morse code. Yet there still is a reservoir of unemployed in some Eastern cities. They may not be rugged types. But some of them could still flag a train or check car numbers.

Red Cross Under Orders

The American Red Cross opens a drive this week for $200,000,000 to carry on its work in a war more widespread than the world has ever before known.

In a host of little ways the Red Cross has brought comfort and surcease to millions of the world's little people. It has delivered food packages to otherwise inaccessible prison camps. It has made possible communication between prisoners of war and their families. It has clothed shipwrecked sailors on every coast of the United States. It helps build morale at the front and aids fighters' families at home. And while doing all this—besides its big job of helping to care for the wounded—it has maintained its work at home of aiding victims of disaster, flood, and fire.

Its war work has become so valued by the military authorities that it is under military orders to keep it up.

This means that civilians are under the military necessity to supply the funds for all this humane work. And what civilian could refuse?

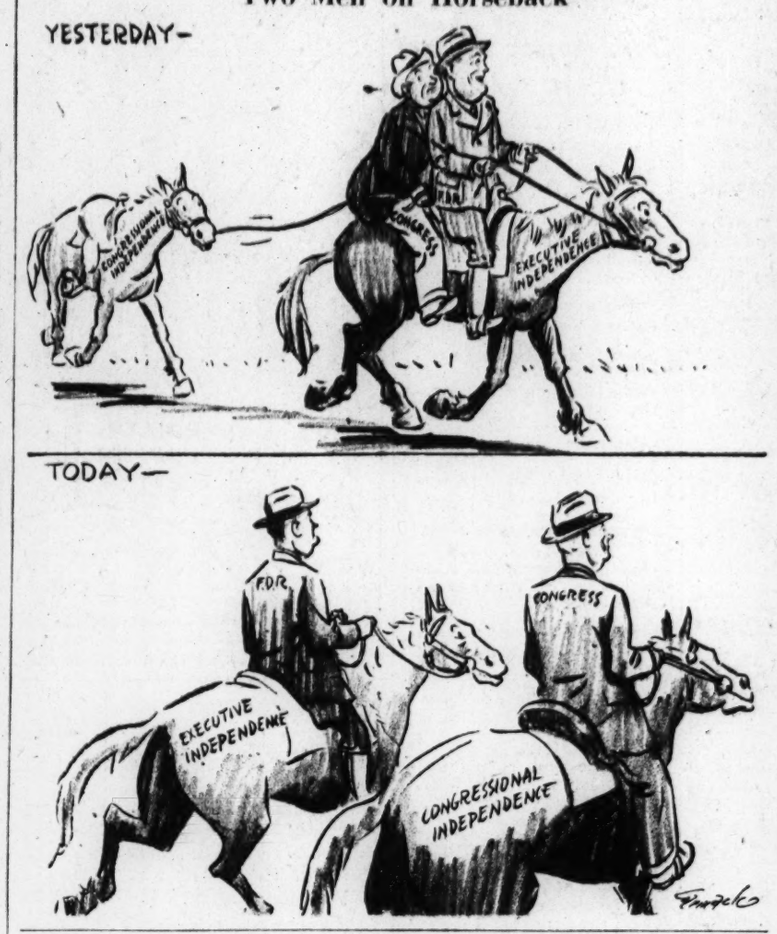
Of Signs and Seeds

With Old Sol starting work once more on the early morning shift, and sap production well under way, the suburban man's fancy rightly turns to thoughts of Victory Gardens. The ground isn't exactly spongy, and Mr. Winter may have a blizzard or two still stored in his ice box. But there's an anticipatory gleam in the eye these days that only the proud remembrance of last season's fruitage plus this year's catalogues could produce.

True, a warning against too prodigious efforts glows through the dark of the cold cellar from multitudinous jars of ruddy hue that still line the shelves. For tomatoes stewed, tomato relish, tomato marmalade et al appear to be threatening a longer tenancy than the present White House incumbent. But other preserve stocks are running low, and the War Food Administrator has warned that consumers must prepare to eat less or grow more.

So 1944 garden clubs are under way, lectures being given, and gardening items already finding space in crowded news columns. Happiest news is that American prisoners in Germany are to have their own "Victory Gardens," and that, through the Red Cross, tool kits and seeds are on the way to them.

Two Men on Horseback



Unions Give Australia Trouble

The Wide Horizon

By Eustace Summers

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

Government decisions and regulations have been so flouted by two or three militant labor unions lately that Prime Minister Curtin may be forced to take disciplinary action if he is not to lose the high position he presently holds in public estimation. "Pressure groups" have probably always played a part in Australian politics, but it hasn't been until recently that their part has been so apparent to the people generally. To some extent this is due to the fact that pressure groups of the past used the subtler methods common to big business, whereas the weapons of the unionists today are primarily industrial stoppages.

Today many are beginning to draw a parallel between Mr. Curtin's attitude toward wartime industrial unrest and Neville Chamberlain's prewar appeasement policy. There must come a time, they say, when he will have either to give up appeasing the recalcitrant unionists or stand down in favor of someone else. At the moment there is no Churchill in sight here as in Britain.

Admittedly, the Prime Minister is faced by a difficult sum in wartime arithmetic. He has to examine all known factors, then decide by what means the greatest production can be achieved for war purposes. The coal industry may be taken as typifying just what is involved in arriving at a correct answer.

The question is: By what means can the most coal be won for war purposes? Will the greatest aggregate production result from continuation of the present policy of coaxing miners to work regularly and stay on the job, or will it be achieved if the Government rules—and enforces the rule—that all miners must work continuously and all those refusing to do so will be forced into other not so profitable fields of national service?

At one stage it seemed that Premier Curtin had decided appeasement had been proved to be the wrong answer. It was then he caused Attorney General Evatt to draw up regulations specifying penalties for miners taking part in stoppages, and he himself announced that in the future absentee miners would be penalized to the full. But it was quickly demonstrated the Government was not prepared to match action with words. So when, on the eve of a threatened one day's tram-bus stoppage in Sydney, tram-bus operatives were warned by Mr. Curtin that the full rigor of wartime regulations would be used against them, they carried out the day's stoppage on the plea that the warning came too late to avoid it. Summonses were issued against the tram-bus operatives but later it was announced the hearing on charges of absenteeism had been postponed indefinitely. It is not surprising, therefore, that there is a growing belief that though the Government is wholeheartedly with the United Nations in war, it has been appeased on the home front.

There is a growing conviction this home-front appeasement is a failure and that, therefore, disciplinary action must be taken against recalcitrant unionists. But, some ask, would that involve more industrial trouble in the cause of "union solidarity"? Behind the Government's hesitation to enforce the wide powers available to it under national security regulations, there can be seen just this doubt. Particularly is the Government hesitant in regard to the coal industry, wherein, it is argued, owing to the specialized nature of the work it might be difficult to substitute unskilled workers.

But outside the Government ranks it is held to be increasingly arguable that in the long run less coal would be lost in one good showdown than in the weekly losses now being experienced as the result of individual stoppages, resulting not only from routine industrial disputes, but also out of the desire of the miners to make themselves a privileged class not called on to pay the same taxation as other citizens of equivalent income. They are exempt, for instance, from recently introduced meat rationing. There is a growing feeling that the Government, unless it is ready to lose face with the people, will have to put such issues to the test.

Eggstraordinary Offer for Fresh-Laid News

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to inquire whether you would be disposed to accept shipments of eggs instead of cash by way of payment for a year's subscription to The Christian Science Monitor. I have an aluminum container in which I will ship four dozen at a time, to any Boston address, at the current market price, less the postage.

The dirt road between here and Belmont being as rough as it is, and Elmer Davis (sic), the mail driver, being as addicted as he is to careening over it at a breakneck pace, letting the devil take the hindermost parcel-

post package, it is not improbable that a few of the eggs will be cracked. I wish to assure you, however, that I make no extra charge for this pre-cracking service.

These eggs are not super-enriched. They are innocent of vitamins. They are not essential to winning the war on the home front. They are just eggs.

And yet, no, not just eggs, either. In fact, now that I come to think of it, they are all compact of intangibles. Take the case of Talkie, for instance. It may be merely a disturbing historic memory, but I just don't like nature's Black and Tans, and when she began to develop this motley plumage I decided that she must go the way of the cockerels. But Talkie disarmed me. Concurrently with my dark designs, she developed the art of ingratiating conversation. When I approach with the watering can, she steps forward with polite, cordial inquiry. When I stoop to dish out the warm mash, she is there by my ear with a sequence of touching confidences. If I happen to be putting fresh hay in a neighboring box when she comes off the nest, she doesn't so much cackle as regale me with an excited racy commentary on her recent experience. But what has won her unquestioned reprieve is her Beau Brummel act. As I proceed from one chore to another, Talkie steps briskly at my side, carrying on like any eighteenth-century raconteur. With a hat-in-hand chivalrous deference, she creates a perfect illusion and before I know it I am right at the Pump-Room door. Let Volney Hurd but feed on Talkie's eggs, and there will ensue a new all-time high in the field of oral journalism.

Then there is the youngest bantam pullet. She needed a stop-over base on the long flight from her high perch to the hen-house floor, and for this purpose she selected my head and shoulders. Old tweed is just the thing to get one's claws into! She hovers for a second, fluttering as she lights. Hers is the refinement of a waxwing, and she is hardly larger than a dove. The delicacy of her descent is like that of angelic hosts. I go all soft inside, and fancy myself a Saint Francis of Assisi. So we go into the kitchen together, she and I, and have a sup of warm goat's milk. We filch ambrosia together from the popcorn sack in the lower cupboard. Then when I boost her, all replete, to her perch, she makes sleepy twitterings of indescribably tender sweetness. Shortly she tucks her head under her wing. She won't be able to furnish you with an egg for a while, but when she does its flavor will be distinctly Raphaelite.

But enough of this sales talk! Will you swap?

HELEN LOOMIS JAMES

Gilmanton Corners, N. H.

Mr. Barkley's New Role

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Things look about the same in Washington as they did before it all happened.

But they aren't.

Senator Alben W. Barkley is the Democratic leader, as he has been for the past seven years, isn't he? Yes.

Mr. Roosevelt asked the Senate Democrats to re-elect Senator Barkley, didn't he? Yes. And they did? Yes.

But there's a difference.

A new relationship between the President and Congress has been brought into being. It is a different relationship than at any time during Mr. Roosevelt's 11-year occupancy of the White House.

Much does remain the same on the surface. When he saw the Senatorial explosion go off, Mr. Roosevelt rushed in fast and furiously. When he saw that it was "Dear Alben" who lighted the fuse, he figuratively put his arm around Senator Barkley and yelled at the top of his voice what a grand fellow he is. F. D. R. was picking up the broken pieces while the crockery was still flying in the air.

It is true that Senator Barkley, who resigned as Democratic Majority Leader last week, resumed his post as Democratic Majority Leader this week.

It is true that Mr. Barkley, who spoke harsh words against Mr. Roosevelt one day, spoke kind words about Mr. Roosevelt the next, and announced that he would continue his legislative consultations at the White House.

But there's a difference.

The Senate Democrats had a particular reason and a significant purpose in permitting Senator Barkley to resign and then re-electing him unanimously, instead of refusing his resignation. And when Mr. Roosevelt said last Wednesday that he devoutly hoped that the party caucus would hasten to rename Mr. Barkley, he had about as much choice in the matter as the little boy who is asked by his father whether he wishes to go to bed by himself or be carried there.

Seven years ago, it was by the President's pressure and one vote that Senator Barkley acquired the majority leadership.

Today, after resigning and being unanimously re-elected because of his bold and earnest rebuke to the White House, Senator Barkley emerges into his new role—a role symbolizing the basically changed relationship between Mr. Roosevelt and Congress.

From now on, Mr. Barkley is the Congressional spokesman to the President, not the Presidential spokesman to Congress.

This is Congress's declaration of independence from executive domination, and Senator Barkley resumes his majority leadership under that mandate. There can be no doubt that Mr. Barkley's decision to continue and his generous letter to Mr. Roosevelt constituted an act of statesmanship and magnanimity, and turned what could easily have become a calamitous wartime breach between the legislative and executive branches of government into a workable but no longer a subservient relationship.

The significant parts of Senator Barkley's letter to the President were not his felicitous compliments and renewed regards. These were appropriately and honestly given, but what counts most is Mr. Barkley's statement that he resumed his post because of Mr. Roosevelt's "generous and manly statement" (to him; others called it an almost abject apology) and his warning that the incident had better be used by the President as a means of "fuller co-operation" with Congress.

There is little evidence to suggest that this party explosion will imperil Mr. Roosevelt's prospects of a fourth-term nomination or is likely to persuade him that he doesn't want it. The incident will be felt more in the campaign than in the convention.

How seriously it will be felt in the campaign will be largely determined by how well the President works with Congress during the coming months because a continued breach is likely to persuade many people that, however much they might like to see Mr. Roosevelt finish out the war, they would—in re-electing him—be electing a permanent stalemate between Congress and the White House. Such a stalemate would frustrate decisive action at home and on the great issues of the peace.

Seeing What It's Like in Berlin

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

"Gee, that's tough."

Another American soldier beside him nodded slowly. "Tough is right," he agreed.

They were both looking at the effects of a heavy bomb which had dug a big crater in the middle of a famous street corner, wrecked several big blocks of flats and blasted buildings round about, including one of London's historic monuments.

Quite a crowd had gathered to watch workmen clearing away the debris. It was a typical mixture of wartime Londoners. There were many American soldiers and officers, several of them taking snapshots of bomb damage—a thing no other Londoner would dare do these days, even if he could get film, which he cannot. But London "bobbies" make exception of these uniformed American tourists.

There were British "blue types" and "brown types," airmen and soldiers, and I saw a number of Polish and Fighting French looking at the havoc bombs and incendiaries had wrought. Maybe I imagined it, I'm not sure, but it seemed to me that there was something specially expressive in their gaze—a sort of deeper sympathy as they thought of what had happened and was still happening in their own countries.

"So that's what we're doing to Berlin," said an American voice close beside me. It was a pilot with wings and the figure eight of the United States Eighth Army Air Force on his shoulder.

Like most of the other American soldiers and airmen I've seen around London since the raids of this past week, he had a strangely serious glint in his eye. For many thousands of American officers and GI's over here the Luftwaffe's sharp raids on London and other parts of Southern England provided the first real baptism of fire.

Watching American soldiers here during this week of sustained raids on London, I couldn't help comparing their present serious attitude with the joking, almost scornful attitude they had displayed during the nuisance raids of the past few months.

In those days—or rather nights—it was mainly just a "good show." The streets in London would be filled with interested and even highly amused American soldiers, watching the "fireworks," and not worrying very much about the shrapnel showers.

It is different now. These nights the streets and sidewalks are pretty empty during the raids, even in those quarters of the city where the Americans are thickest.

This is only the plainest of common sense, of course. American soldiers are on hand, all right, even when the bombs are falling about, when they can be helpful. Newspapers here have frequently spoken of the courageous way in which the Americans have joined the British air-raid wardens, policemen, and firemen to help save someone trapped under the debris of bombed houses.

The fact is that the air battle which has been reproduced in the London skies practically every night during the past week has become something gigantically intense. We used to think it was exciting in the old days to see the sky criss-crossed with searchlight beams and flecked with little red-pepper flashes of flak, brightened up now and then by an occasional flare. The present picture is something very different, indeed. London's rocket guns spray the night sky with spangles of light and cascading showers of golden sparks.

Flares come no longer singly but in great groups of parachute "chandeliers," drifting slowly across the sky, while the guns hurl at them special tracer shells that look like red balls of fire in an effort to shoot them down. It is no longer a rare sight to see—as I saw just the other night looking out my bedroom window—a larger burst of red flame as a German bomber is hit and catches fire, plunging earthward like a blazing meteor, to break up into pieces as it falls.

And through it all, the noise. Sometimes it seems to me that during these recent raids the roar and the thunder of the guns and the boom of the bursting shells is so much greater than it used to be that it is like the change from silent pictures to "talkies."

Meantime, American soldiers in London these days—and nights—are seeing for themselves a full sample of what the British people endured during the great blitz year of 1940-41. And already it is beginning to have its effect. Intangibly but unmistakably the latest blitz on London is drawing us all closer. Americans, Poles, French, British—for the moment at least we are all Londoners together.

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